The Literary Digest

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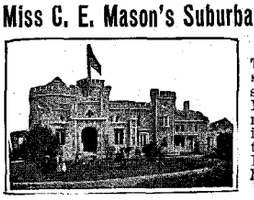

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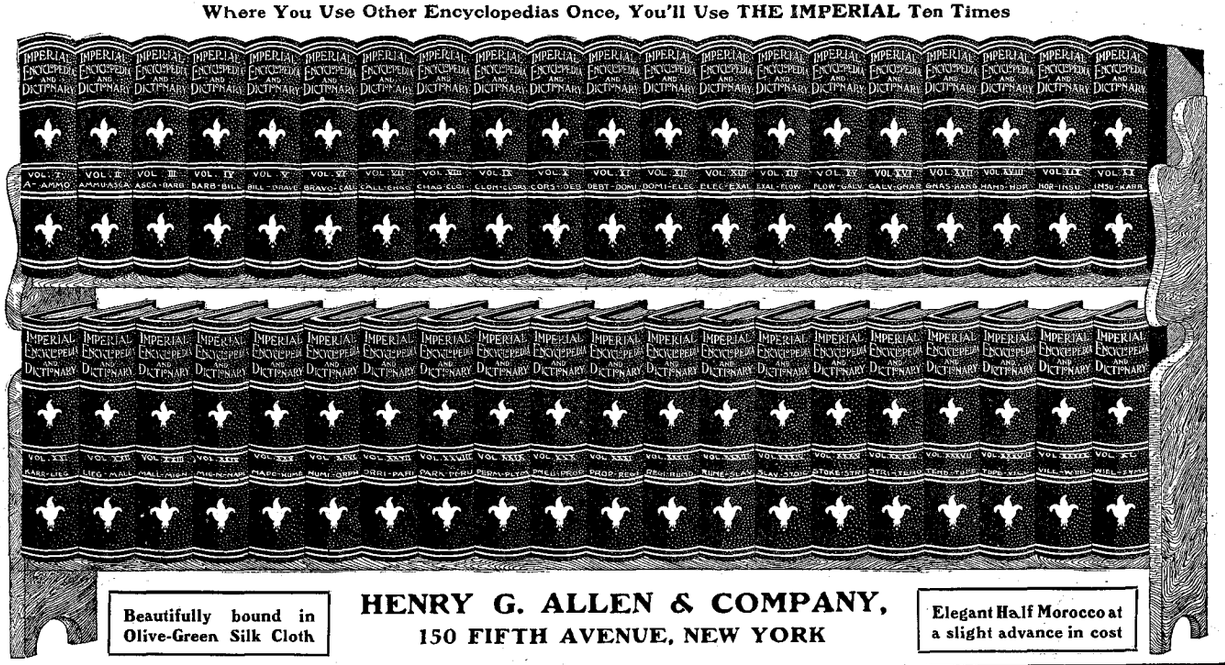

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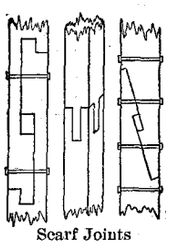

Scarf Joints

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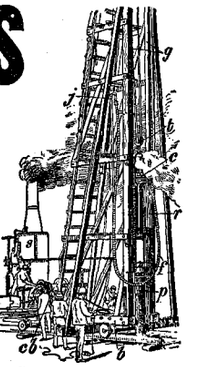

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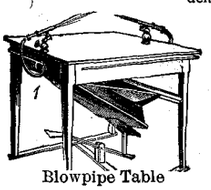

Blowpipe Table

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Robert Grimshaw, M.E., Ph.D.; C. H. Cochrane, M.E.; F. Horace Teall.

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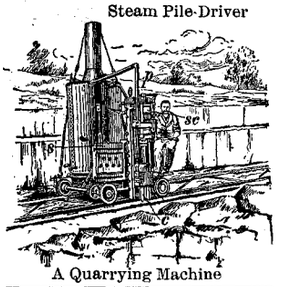
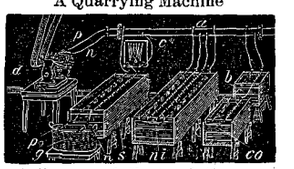


A Quarrying Machine

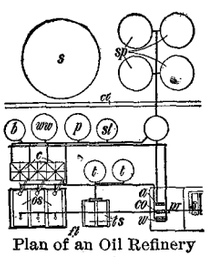
Brace and Bits

STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE STANDARD'S WORD-GROUPING PLAN

One of the most important of the many exclusive features of the Standard Dictionary is the Word Grouping or Finding Lists, giving under many important subjects lists of all words and terms related to those subjects, thus enabling the user to readily find thousands of words in the arts and sciences that could not be otherwise located except by those familiar with them.



Process of Electroplating



Plan of an Oil Refinery

A FEW TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF THE WORD-GROUPING LISTS

CARPENTRY, 259 terms, giving the tools, names, etc., used in the wood-workers' trades.

AGRICULTURE, 151 terms descriptive of farm implements, farming, etc., etc.

FOUNDRY, 209 terms used in iron and steel making.

ARCHITECTURE, 321 terms used in building, planning and designing.

MINING, 358 terms used in this great and important industry.

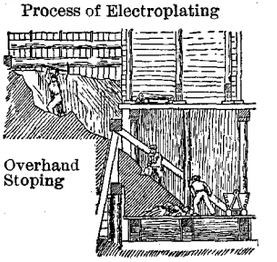
BREWING, 155 terms used in the brewery.

Blacksmithing, 83 terms.

PRINTING, 169 terms used in typographical printing.

BRICKMAKING, 70 terms used in the process of making all forms of bricks.

PLUMBING, 122 terms used in the plumber's trade.



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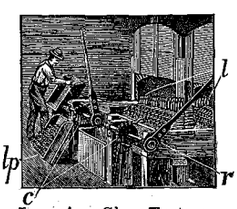

Leers in a Glass Factory

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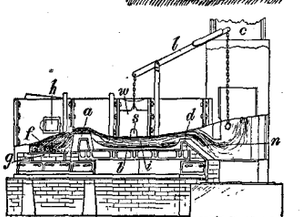

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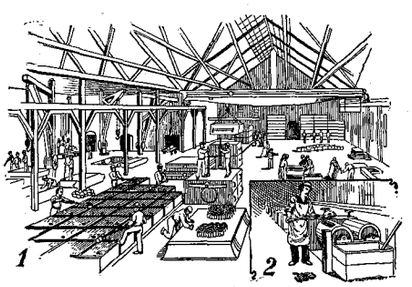

Iron Foundry

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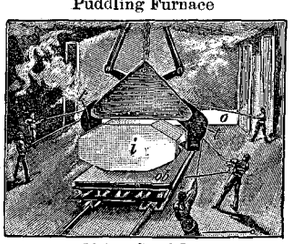
used in the trades and handicrafts, these being accompanied by thousands of clear and descriptive illustrations—see the pictures of **saws, blowpipes, electrotyping,** etc., on this page.

All pictures in this advertisement are from the Standard.



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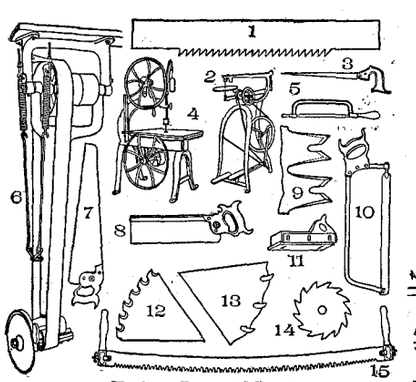
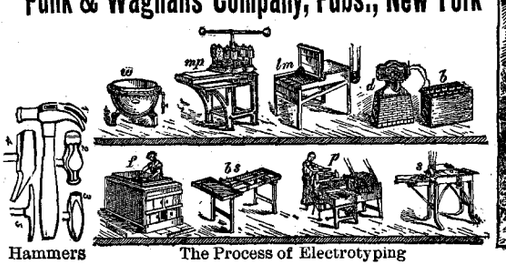
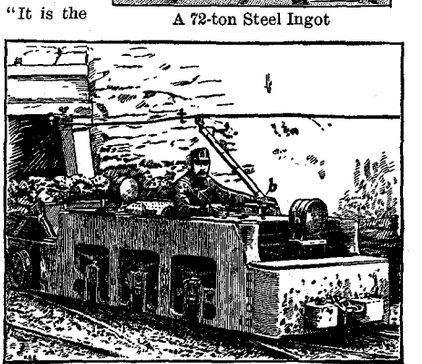


Various Forms of Saws



Hammers — The Process of Electrotyping



An Electric Mining Locomotive

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The Literary Digest

VOL. XXVII., NO. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903 WHOLE NUMBER, 699

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GOVERNMENT SCANDALS AS AN ISSUE.

FEW imagined, when President Roosevelt took the oath of office, that one of the slogans of the next campaign might be, "Turn the rascals out!" Yet that is precisely the cry that is being raised by the Democratic press as scandal after scandal is disclosed in the government service. First came the postal scandals, whose investigation is not yet done; then the Indian Territory scandals, which are reaching unexpected proportions, and which affect the Interior Department and the Department of Justice; now complaints are beginning to be heard in regard to inaccurate crop reports by the Department of Agriculture, and we read in the Manila papers that there are "numerous embezzlements and shortages of American disbursing officers" there. The revelation of an agreement between the two Delaware senators by which the Administration divided the "patronage" of the State to suit their wishes has also been seized upon by the opposition newspapers as a discreditable piece of "spoils" and "machine" politics.

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the Republicans are so deeply involved in the scandals that they can not be trusted to investigate them: there must be a change in party control. It says:

"Not for twenty-five years has the federal public service been so honeycombed with crookedness as it is at the present time. The Administration would like to cleanse its Augean stable, but it can not. How did the multifarious Post-Office Department scandals, the army contract scandals, the Indian land frauds—not only the lately disclosed frauds in Oklahoma, but the older frauds in Utah—occur? Entirely through political influence. The men who exerted that influence are as strong as ever. If the present and the late Administration could not prevent the mischief, the present Administration can still less undo it. If it should make a genuine effort to do so, it would split the Republican party from top to bottom. . . . . .

"In fact, there is no use in an investigation. These scandals in three departments affect so many leading Republicans that the party can not execute a reform. It can not turn itself wrong-side out. Half of it can not expose the other half. This is a case where the clean sweep is the only remedy adequate to the extent of the disease. If the Republican party shall remain in possession of the Government for another four years, corruption will be intrenched in every department."

A congressional investigation is demanded by the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) in the following editorial:

"Each day's developments in the cursory investigation being made into postal and Indian bureau affairs demonstrates more clearly that the Republican party stands for official dishonesty and corruption. There are many evidences that the past six years and more of Republican rule have resulted in the development of an army of crooks and grafters whose operations equal anything shown up in the Star Route and whisky-ring scandals. Rottenness everywhere—that has come to be the natural result, apparently, of Republican control of the affairs of the Government. . . . . .

"A pretty mess it is from beginning to end. The Interior Department and the Department of Justice are both engaged in investigating, but the disclosures concerning these important officials will necessarily discount any investigation the Republican administration can make. When Congress assembles, its first act should be to provide for a non-partisan investigation, an investigation which will develop all the facts without fear or favor. The people demand this, and it is their right. When this is had, the necessity of turning the rascals out will impress itself upon the American people, and they will further see that the only way to do this is to begin at the top.

"Republican rule means dishonesty and scandal."

President Roosevelt's chief anxiety, in the opinion of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), is to be elected President next year, and everything else is sacrificed to this ambition. To quote:

"The people are benumbed into indifference by the spectacular feats of a Chief Magistrate who does not hesitate to use every agency at his command to strengthen his political machine and promote his reelection next year. Cabinet officers are subservient, public prosecutors are blind, and the riot in plunder goes on under the cover of the fear lest if the putrid mass of corruption is stirred by the finger of public exposure and prosecution it should smell to heaven and lead to a cleaning out of the Augean stables. Instead of purifying the public service, the departments at Washington have been converted into great political machines, their heads generally chosen more with reference to their ability to manipulate state and federal conventions than to administer their official duties."

In reply to these attacks, the Republican papers declare that the scandals are the legacy of previous years, and that the Roosevelt administration is showing its aggressive honesty by unearthing the frauds. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep). says:

"One of the things which will figure in the platform framed by the party next year will be the vigor and success which it has had in dealing with governmental offenders of all sorts who have been revealed during Republican days. The party has had some experience in dealing with wrongdoers, Democratic and Republican, and the way which it has ousted and punished them makes a very creditable chapter in the long and illustrious history of Republican management of the Government of the United States. The Democrats who were imagining a few weeks ago that they could make political capital out of the postal scandal forget the name of the party which was doing the exposing and the punishing in this affair."

And the Boston *Journal* (Rep.), after remarks of a similar tenor casts doubt on the ability or inclination of the Democratic party to purify politics. It observes:

"Of course the friends of the present Administration say, and can say truthfully, that the scandals, whether in the Post-Office Department, in the Indian lands, or in the abuse of the homestead

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law, are inherited from past administrations. Some of them, like Machenism, crept in under Cleveland, whose intentions unquestionably were those of vigorous civil-service reform. Some of them crept in under McKinley, whose intentions have never been

LO! THE POOR G. O. P.!
—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

questioned, even by the opposition. When a family moves into new apartments and finds that the previous occupant, in consequence either of inadvertence or of blameworthy love of dirt, failed to leave the premises in proper condition for the new occupant, we do not criticize the newcomer when he orders the scrub-brush and the cleaning delegation into active operation. This is what President Roosevelt is now doing.

"Had these scandals arisen through mistakes of the present occupant of the White House, nobody would have raised a ques-

MOVE ON, INDIANS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

tion against the President on that account, as he does not claim infinite knowledge of men, while all accord him the utmost sincerity and intelligence of intention. But the places which Roosevelt is cleaning were soiled by tenants whom he did not call in.

"No doubt the opposition will ring the changes upon scandals such as those of the Post-Office Department and of the Indian land frauds as reasons for putting in power the Democratic party. Wherever the Democratic party has been in power, it has not distinguished itself either by intelligence in constructive legislation or by exceptional purity in public service."

MORE THRUSTS AT THE COAL OPERATORS.

THE report that coal is coming from the mines faster than the consumer will buy it; and that the companies' yards are choked with it, while the prices of anthracite are still above the average, cause renewed attacks upon the methods of the "coal trust" by some of our papers. The coal companies "have had by long odds the most prosperous period in their history during the past eight months," says the New York *Commercial Advertiser;* "all of them have recovered within that interval all their losses during the strike, and most of them have been able to report besides a handsome gain for the fiscal year." The Erie Railroad shows an increase of nearly $3,000,000 in its net earnings, and the Reading Company records a surplus of nearly $1,000,000 for the month of July, when last year there was a deficit of $500,000. "It begins to look as if, from the coal operators' standpoint, the great strike of 1902 was a blessing in disguise," is how the New York daily concludes its editorial.

The retail price of anthracite last month ranged from $6 a ton in New York to $7.50 in Chicago. On September 1 the scheduled advance of ten cents a ton went into effect, at the very time that the despatches told of the shutting-down of collieries because of an overstocked market. One reason for curtailing the output is the fact that since January 1 40,000,000 tons of coal have been mined. This is 10,000,000 tons more than the average for those eight months in previous years. Then, too, many manufacturers, during the strike, substituted bituminous coal for anthracite, and the hard-coal operators say that they can not get the market back.

President Baer, of the Reading Railroad, declares that the textile strike in Philadelphia is the cause of the overstocking of the coal companies with steam coal. "Troubles like the textile strike in Philadelphia," he says, "compel an accumulation of this class of coal, in which event it must be stored." Mr. Baer goes on to say that this is the first summer in years that the collieries have not been closed. He says that the plan of making a reduction of fifty cents a ton in April, and then advancing the price ten cents a month until the figures again reached normal by September 1, has worked satisfactorily, and has enabled the company to keep its collieries going. The miners, on the other hand, say that the closing of the mines is to keep the supply down to the demand, so as not to give any of the big companies an excuse to cut prices.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, in an editorial in which it declares that the Bureau of Corporations of the new Department of Commerce and Labor "should get to work in the coal-fields and crush the monopoly by the strong hand of the law," says regarding the advanced price of coal:

"Coal operators do not deign as a usual thing to tell why prices of coal are high, but in a general way the public finds out that the operators have a policy of making the consumers pay for strikes. After the 1900 strike coal was advanced 50 cents a ton. Two or three months of this extraordinary additional profit would pay for any losses connected with any strike. The months wore on, and the consumer found that the 50 cents extra was a fixture. The annual production of anthracite was then from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons, and the consumers began to contribute an added profit of anywhere from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year. The 1902 strike followed, and altho the operators were collecting an exorbitant price for coal from the public an additional 50 cents went on top of the former 'penalty,' which the public must pay. The production is now 60,000,000 tons. There was a ten-per-cent. increase in miners' wages and other slight increases, which make the cost of production a little higher—a few cents a ton, perhaps—and the coal trust is exacting annually a dollar a ton on 60,000,000

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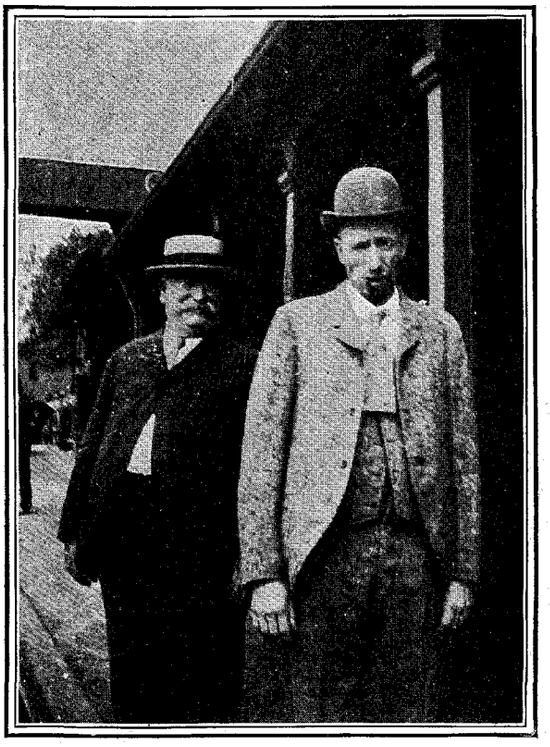
tons from the American public more than was paid previous to the two strikes. What would the consumer do if there should be another strike or two?"

LABOR VIEWS OF DELEGATE PARKS.

WALKING-DELEGATE PARKS (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 5), who was released from Sing Sing Prison on a "certificate of reasonable doubt" before he had been there a week, who was welcomed back to New York city by cheering crowds of his fellow unionists, and who rode at the head of the Labor Day parade in New York last Monday, is not indorsed by the labor-unionists in general throughout the country. Only 10,000 men were in the parade, in place of the 25,000 who paraded last year, and the labor press either treat him with silence or condemn



EX-CHIEF OF POLICE DEVERY AND DELEGATE PARKS.

him. Eugene V. Debs, who led the ill-starred Chicago railroad strike of 1893, writes in the Milwaukee *Social Democratic Herald*:

"The disclosures in the extortion and blackmail proceedings against the New York walking-delegates are disgraceful and revolting to the last degree, and every union man with an atom of decency must repudiate such base scoundrels and abhor their nefarious practises.

"The capitalist contractors who were in cahoots with the labor leeches are on a moral level with them and merit the same unqualified execration.

"Totally destitute of honor, these 'leaders' betrayed and robbed the ignorant workingmen who elevated them to power, waxing fat upon the boodle wrung from the labor of their unsuspecting victims. . . . . .

Let it be noted that every one of these labor boodlers is a union man of the 'pure and simple' variety. 'WE DON'T WANT NO POLITICS IN THE UNION' is the motto of this gang and, to a bandit, they are opposed to Socialism. They attend to the political end and this is where they get in their graft.

"When once union men as a class go into politics the blackmailers and grafters will go out. This is the lesson taught by the exposure of the boodle brigands with the union label on them."

And the New York *Worker*, while imputing unworthy political motives to the district-attorney who sent Parks to jail, does not excuse the walking-delegate. It says:

"If Parks is guilty, or if any union officer is guilty of the practises for which he has been convicted, then it is the interest of the rank and file of the unions to put a stop to such practises, by whatever severity may be necessary. And they will learn this if they have to learn it by bitter experience. It is all very well to say, as some are saying: 'Well, what if he did "hold up" the bosses? He did good work for the union at the same time.' That sounds plausible but it is false. No man can long continue to serve two masters. The union official who begins by extorting blackmail from bosses while serving the union will very soon end by accepting bribes from bosses to betray the union. It is all very well to say: 'Well, what if he did get "graft"? Don't the business men get all the "graft" they can? Isn't business a great system of "graft" from top to bottom?' As an accusation against his accusers, that is true. But if the charges against him are true, the fact that his accusers are also 'grafters' does not justify him. The labor movement has no room for that sort of 'business ability.' Dishonesty is the breath of life to the capitalist class; to the working class it is a corroding poison. Only on itself can the working class depend for its emancipation. To achieve that task the first requisite is that workingmen should be able to trust and respect each other, as men, not as money-makers."

MILLIONAIRES ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

THE trial of A. J. Cassatt, John D. Crimmins, Leslie D. Ward, E. F. C. Young, and other managing directors and officers of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, in Newark, N. J., last week, was watched with considerable interest by the papers, in the hope that it would throw some new light on the responsibility of the directors and high officials of transportation companies for what are ordinarily termed accidents. Last winter, it will be remembered, nine school children were killed in a collision between a trolley-car and a passenger-train in Newark, and the eleven managing directors and officers of the trolley-road were indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury, on the ground that they had not provided sufficient safeguards against such an accident. The ill-fated trolley-car, it seems, was approaching the railroad crossing on a steep down-grade, and altho the motorman applied his brake, the wheels slid along the rails, which were covered with ice, and the car ran through the gate at the crossing and was struck by the train. The prosecution set up the claim that the officers and directors were criminally negligent in not installing a derailing-device which had been in contemplation; but the defense argued that the accident would have been prevented by the use of sand on the rails, a safeguard provided by the company's rules, but neglected by the employees on this occasion. Three of the highest judges in New Jersey were on the bench, and they took the latter view and instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, on the ground that the officers and directors had made sufficient provision against accident, if properly observed. The jury brought in the verdict as directed, and the foreman said later that he had talked with all the members of the jury and found that they would have brought in such a verdict without direction.

Some of the press remarked during the trial that the conviction of these magnates would result in more care and a higher degree of efficiency on other roads throughout the country, and the New York *Herald* believes that by the freeing of everybody from responsibility "there is a premium put upon indifference and neglect."

The Brooklyn *Times*, however, regards the indictment and trial of these men as "an excellent example of twentieth-century millionaire baiting," and the Philadelphia *Ledger* observes similarly:

"The indictment of these men upon a criminal charge was a flagrant piece of demagogy that deserved and has received the sternest possible rebuke. . . . The directors of this road were rich and influential, and it was thought a fine thing to 'make them smart,' and at least to subject them to inconvenience and humiliation by arraigning them upon a criminal charge, however preposterous it might be. There was nothing of the spirit of law or of

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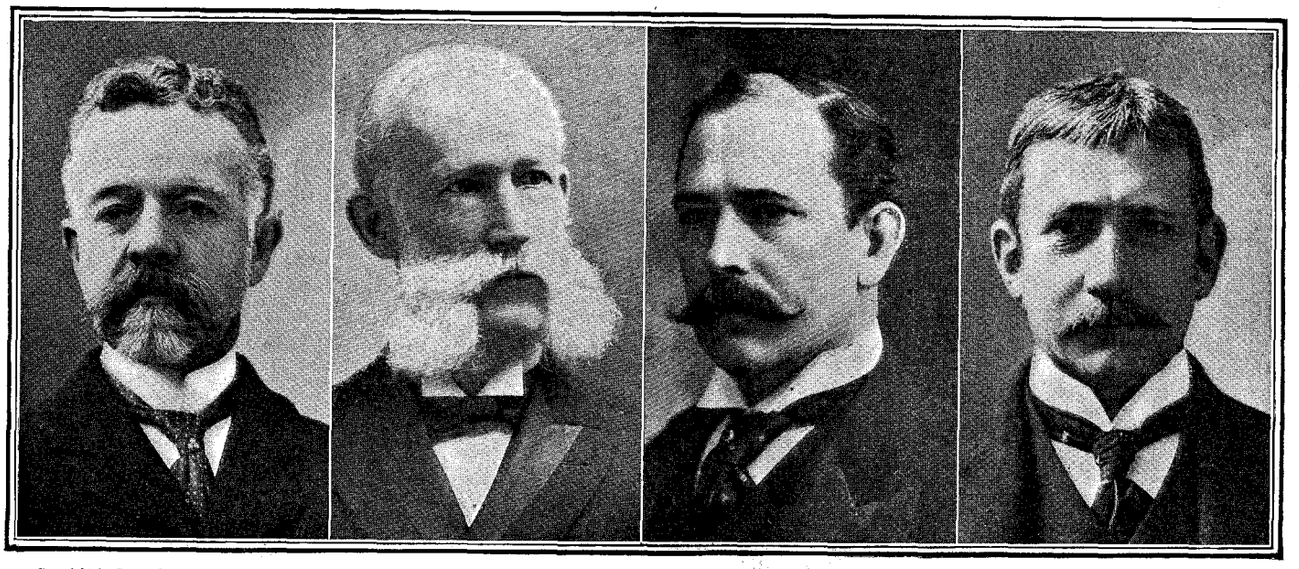

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SENATOR LODGE,

EX-SECRETARY FOSTER,
Counsel for the American side.

SENATOR TURNER.

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SECRETARY ROOT.

LORD ALVERSTONE,

SIR LOUIS JETTÉ,

CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Counsel for the British side.

Another commissioner, A. B. Aylesworth, succeeds Justice Armour on the British side.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

justice in this proceeding. It was an appeal to the spirit of anarchy, the spirit of the mob that seeks vengeance on those who have prospered in the world."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY ARBITRATION.

THE expectation appears to prevail, not only in this country, but in Canada and England, that when the Alaskan boundary commission completes its labors, the boundary will be precisely where it is now. This expectation is based upon the supposition that the commissioners, three American and three British, will split evenly upon the final vote, and the disputed territory, which is now under our flag, will remain ours until some further method of settlement is agreed upon. The history of the case, from the American standpoint, is sketched as follows by the New York *Tribune:*

"That is a valid and significant point which the American commissioners make in the Alaska case, that the British or Canadian contention has been variable, while that of the United States, as of Russia before it, has been constant and unchanging and known to all the world. Canada has at times stood by one interpretation of the treaty of 1825 and at times by another, and at yet other times has sought to discredit and all but repudiate that instrument. The United States, on the contrary, 'has from the time of the cession of Alaska to the present day maintained but one interpretation of the treaty of 1825.' That circumstance, upon the face of it, is most suggestive in favor of the American contention.

It may be added that in that circumstance history repeats itself. Canada and the United States have been doing just what Great Britain and the United States did from 1822 to 1825, when Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and Sir Charles Bagot on the one side and Count Nesselrode and M. de Poletica on the other were conducting the Anglo-Russian negotiations which led to the making of the treaty in question. At that time Great Britain feared the United States would insist upon retaining possession of the whole Oregon territory up to the Russian line at the historic parallel of 54° 40'. That would have shut British North America away from the Pacific coast altogether, and therefore the British made strenuous, not to say desperate, efforts to get an outlet through the Russian coast strip. In so doing, the British negotiators made various propositions, one after the other. These the Russians rejected one after the other, stubbornly sticking to their own original proposition, which in the end prevailed.

"The British first asked to have the boundary line drawn straight down the 141st meridian to the sea at Mount St. Elias, thus depriving Russia of the entire 'panhandle' of Alaska and

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causing her to relinquish her colonial capital, Sitka, itself. This was peremptorily rejected by Russia, without serious consideration. The British next proposed Christian Sound, Chatham Strait, and Lynn Canal as the boundary, leaving Baranoff Island to Russia, but giving to the British Juneau, Admiralty Island, and everything to the south and east thereof. This the Russians also rejected. Then Clarence Strait and the Stickeen River were proposed, leaving Prince of Wales Island to Russia, but giving to Great Britain the islands of Wrangell and Revilla-Gigedo. This, also, the Russians rejected. Finally, the British commissioners conceded to Russia the whole strip down to 54° 40′, but sought as a last resort to have the coast line drawn straight across such arms of the sea as Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal, from headland to headland, so as to give the British access to tidewater. This, too, the inexorable Russians refused to grant, and in the end they won on this point, as on all the others. From first to last the constant and inflexible Russian contention was for Russian possession of an unbroken strip of coast from Mount St. Elias to Portland Canal, and in the treaty of 1825 that contention was explicitly upheld and confirmed.

"That Russian title was transferred to the United States in 1867, and from that time to the present the United States has inflexibly stood for precisely what Russia stood for in 1822-25. We have entire confidence that that reasonable and consistent contention will prevail now, just as it did seventy-eight years ago."

PRESIDENTIAL TRAINS AND YACHTS.

THE opposition press, led by the New York *Sun*, have found an "issue" upon which to attack the President, in the fact that he used a special train at the expense of the railroads during his tour of the country last spring, and in the further fact that he employs a naval yacht for his personal use. This is the President, exclaim these papers, who would wreck the great corporations, and yet here he is accepting transportation, meals, wine, cigars, and all the expenses of a 13,000-mile trip for himself and party from the great railroads that he is urging Congress to attack! This is the President who poses as the apostle of civic righteousness, and here he is appropriating public property from the navy for his personal use and pleasure! *The Sun* even goes so far as to declare that the railroads, in carrying this party free, have violated the law of February 19 last, which prohibits them from carrying "passengers or freight traffic between given points at less than the published rates on file," and avers that the President has been a party to the violation of the law. And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) argues that the example of the President can be quoted by every petty official in the government service in defense of the acceptance of favors and perquisites of every sort. Says *The Republican:*

"In no event and under no circumstances, in short, should a railroad corporation, or a group of railroad corporations, pay the cost of these tours in whole or in part. No President of the United States should ever have relations of that doubtful character with the great transportation companies. For it is clear that while the President remains personally incorruptible in his policies, the pernicious influence of his example percolates down through the entire structure of government, demoralizing smaller and weaker officials and affording every state legislator in the country a plausible defense for accepting the free passes and special favors of the corporations."

The naval review at Oyster Bay and the President's use of the yacht *Mayflower* are condemned by the New York *American* (Dem.) in the following editorial:

"Mr. Roosevelt ordered the entire American navy to gather and shoot off guns in front of his summer cottage on Monday.

"No other President had ever done that. But, after all, it was only a harmless imitation of Emperor William, and did not cost the people more than fifty thousand dollars for powder and perhaps ten thousand for coal. As Mr. Roosevelt is said to have been 'happy and excited all day long,' the price is reasonable.

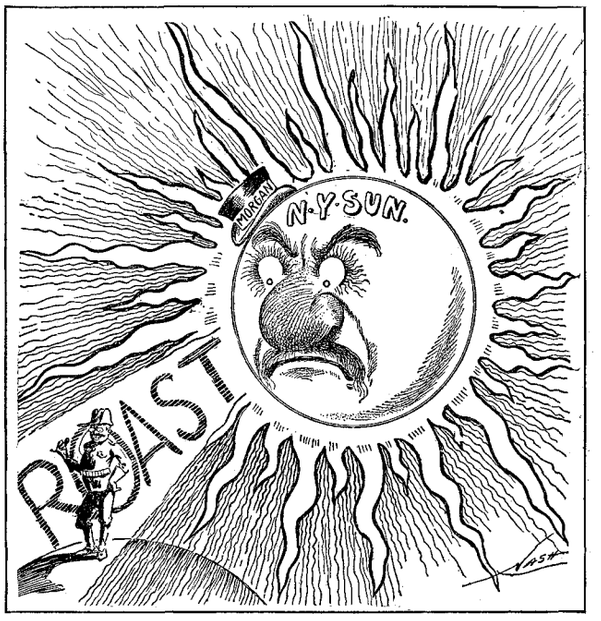
"Mr. Roosevelt, talking to the navy which he had gathered for his amusement and excitement, addressed them as follows:

"'Officers and enlisted men, I wish to say a word of thanks to you on behalf of the people of the United States. There are many public servants whom I hold in high esteem, but there are no others whom I hold in quite the esteem I do the officers and enlisted men of the navy and army of the United States.'

"The WORDS sound well, but how about the DEEDS?

"If Mr. Roosevelt has so high an opinion of the American naval officer and enlisted man, he should not compel that officer or enlisted man to play the part of a DOMESTIC SERVANT in his own family.

"Mr. Roosevelt keeps three government boats for his own amusement and pleasure. One of these, the *Mayflower*, is fitted



ROOSEVELT—"Talk about heat! This reminds me of Cuba."
—Nash in the Detroit *News*.

up in so extravagant a way that the navy officials—from a becoming sense of shame—forbid the boat being photographed. This extravagant boat—nominally a government vessel, but really a private yacht paid for by the people, without their consent—is used by the President's family.

"The officers and enlisted men of the United States navy that work on that yacht are simply domestic servants.

"They take the commands, not of the admiral of the navy, but of some nursemaid seeking a cool breeze for her charges.

"If the officers and enlisted men are all that Roosevelt says they are, they are too good to be domestic servants and dry nurses—even for the most noble children of the greatest man in the world.

"'The jackals should be proud to amuse the lion's cubs,' you may say. True. But Roosevelt himself says the officers and enlisted men of the navy are most estimable and NOT jackals or flunkies."

Most of the Republican papers pay no attention to all this. The Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), however, makes the following remarks on the free train "issue":

"The fact that when President Roosevelt was at Harvard and dined there, he did not pay for his dinner, is still open to his critics.

"They have already made a good deal of public fuss over the charge that the expenses of the President's western trip last fall were met by the railroads which carried the party. That arrangement was the result of an understanding with President McKinley, who had planned the trip away back in 1902, when the anarchist assassin's bullet so abruptly ended all those plans. President Roosevelt was really carrying out arrangements which had been pretty definitely settled a year before. He agreed, so far as possible, to make the trip which his predecessor had agreed to. He was a guest of railroads, of cities, of colleges, and universities.

In accepting these invitations, President Roosevelt did so as the President, whom any State, city, railroad, or other big institution in the country is honored to entertain. The St. Louis fair wants the President, entirely independent of any personal feeling in the matter, because it is indispensable to the business success of such a show that the President should open it. A college wants the

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President at its commencement, because it knows that this means unusual éclat and success. A railroad, merely as a business investment, can get no better advertisement (not to mention the tremendous excursion business done along its lines) than to carry a president.

"There is no question that in all such cases where invitations are issued it is the custom for the inviter to assume the expenses of the invited. In this, the custom of furnishing to the President a special train without expense to him is so long established by custom that it seems pretty late in the day to comment on it. If the President is criticized for accepting a courtesy from the Pennsylvania road, why not for accepting a dinner from Harvard? Why not for accepting a carriage ride from the city of Boston? This city is constantly asking for more or less Federal favors of the United States Government.

"So far, the only reason given for singling out the Pennsylvania road in this matter of the President's trips is that it is contrary to the interstate commerce law. It might be, to carry the President on a regular train, free. But this point was thrashed out long ago. On a special train, on special schedule, with special cars, it is not contrary to the law to carry the president of a railroad, the bishop of a church, or the President of the United States, or any other guests that a railroad is willing to carry. This is a point which our contemporaries, the Springfield *Republican* and the New York *Sun*, seem to have overlooked. It is not, in the accepted construction of law, a part of the regular business of the road."

"A friend of the President" is quoted as saying, on the subject of trains and yachts:

"The first special train made use of by Mr. Roosevelt was the late President McKinley's funeral train, from Washington to Canton, Ohio. On taking oath of office President Roosevelt was at pains to inquire of his secretary, George B. Cortelyou, whether it was customary for a President to permit various railroad companies to provide gratuitously special trains. He was assured that special trains had been furnished free of charge to his predecessors, not in their personal capacity, but as Presidents of the United States. The President is aware that special trains are emphatically not furnished to Theodore Roosevelt as Theodore Roosevelt, but to the personage who happens at the present time to occupy the position as President of the United States. President Roosevelt was informed at the time of his original inquiry that the various railroads vied with one another in furnishing such special trains, not only by reason of the publicity accruing to the carrying company, but because such company had found that, because special trains carrying a President of the United States attracted potential and actual passengers to the trains' various destinations and points of call, their free purveyance constituted a sound business investment.

"Moreover, President Roosevelt considers that in his recent Western trips he was merely completing or doubling the circuit broken perforce by his predecessor at San Francisco, on account of Mrs. McKinley's illness. Apart from this President Roosevelt also realizes that in such a trip, for instance, as that recently completed, a President could scarcely be expected to defray the cost of a special train out of his own private purse. In his use as President of the United States of the steam yacht *Sylph* President Roosevelt also finds a precedent in the employment for similar purposes of the *Dolphin* by his predecessors, Presidents McKinley, Cleveland, and Harrison."

RIGHT AND WRONG OF THE COTTON CORNER.

PEOPLE who think that operations in "Wall Street" and in the various exchanges are carried on without much regard for the moral law will be interested to know that the moral aspects of the great corner in cotton are the subject of much serious discussion in the financial and commercial reviews. On the one side Mr. W. P. Brown, leader of the "bull clique" which is credibly reported to have made $7,000,000 by the corner, says that the clique has not advanced the price of cotton higher than it would have been carried naturally by the scarcity of supply and the great demand; but says that he and his friends merely were far-sighted enough to see the coming rise in price and took advantage of it. He is firmly convinced, he declares, that the current prices are more than justified by the trade situation. On the other side the New York *Journal of Commerce* says that the recent high prices for cotton were not legitimate prices, but "were artificial monopoly prices, which interfered seriously with the natural course of trade and manufacture, and did immense injury to business and industrial interests, that a piratical band of speculators might profit from the necessities of others." "No part of this profit," adds the same journal, "ever reaches the producers, but on the contrary they are deprived of some of the gain they might have derived from a legitimate advance in the price." One firm caught in the "squeeze" suspended last week—the senior member of the firm committed suicide a few months ago.

The New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* avers that the combination "stands condemned by the moral law." It says:

"A question of morals and of legitimate business enterprise has been raised this week by the continued serious effects of the corner in cotton on the price of that staple and on the spinning industry of the world. In our view nothing can be said that will justify the 'squeeze' which has been in progress during the greater portion of the current season, growing in intensity as the months have passed. Without following in detail the ethical side of the discussion, it is sufficient to say that every combination for the purchase of the marketable supply of a commodity with the purpose of forcing other parties, who must have the article, to suffer great losses and make serious sacrifices in the effort to meet this necessity, stands condemned by the moral law."

A number of Southern papers quoted in these columns August 22 seemed to hold the opinion that the corner would increase Southern prosperity. The Savannah *News* disputes that opinion as follows:

"The producers have not benefited as yet by the price to which cotton has been raised by the corners of this summer, and it is not certain that they will be. Only those who have been interested in the corners have made money. If there had been no corners it is probable that the price would not be quite so high as it is at present, but the chances are that there will be a fall in the price to what it would have been by the time cotton begins to come to market in quantities. Indeed, the chances are that the price will be lower than it would have been because the corners have cut off the consumption of cotton by the mills, so that there is a great deal more cotton than there would have been if the price had been so the mills could have been operated at a profit. There is a good deal of cotton in the hands of speculators which will be thrown upon the market just as soon as the corner is terminated. This cotton will help to depress the market. If there had been no corners the price would be high, because of the scarcity of cotton, and the probability is that it would continue high through the greater part of, if not the entire, season.

"There is no doubt that there is going to be a great increase in the cotton acreage in Egypt, owing to the irrigation system that has been inaugurated there. In Egypt the wages of a laborer in the cotton-field is only 15 cents a day. And labor is equally as cheap in Africa, where Germany and England are striving to make the cultivation of cotton successful. If they should succeed this country would have a formidable rival in the cultivation of cotton. There would be no such thing as a twelve-cent cotton where laborers were paid only 15 cents a day. And American speculators, without benefiting cotton-growers, have stimulated other nations in their efforts to grow cotton in their colonies. It is a safe proposition that cotton corners do not benefit cotton producers."

The government crop report of Thursday of last week showed the cotton crop to be in a surprisingly fine condition, and cotton prices tumbled precipitously. Mr. Brown, however, remains calm, and denies all rumors that he has closed his deal. He is quoted as saying:

"It is not true that I have changed my position in the least, or abandoned the cotton deal. I am a bull on the near-by positions, but as for the winter options I do not know what may happen, for I am not wise enough to predict what the situation will be when the new crop comes into the market. I believe in the near-by options, and why shouldn't I, when spot cotton in the South is

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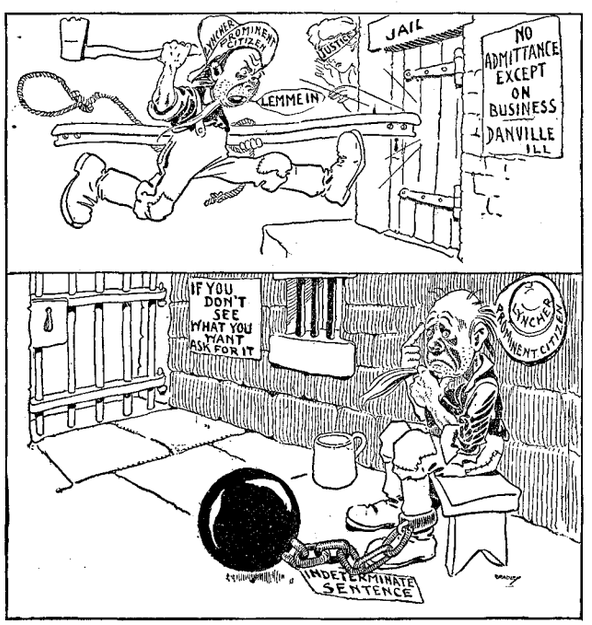
selling from $5 to $10 a bale above the September option in New York? In other words, actual cotton in the South is selling at a price which, if the cotton were bought there and brought to New York to be delivered on September option, would show a loss of from $7 to $10 a bale.

"Concerning the report that we need money, it is absurd. We have handled 300,000 bales, and we have sold all but 90,000 bales, so that it would seem we are in a position to care for ourselves as well in the future as in the past. We are selling to the mills, and they are buying. As a matter of fact, the cotton sold by us is delivered with the understanding that it is not to be retendered on contract. It is easy to borrow on cotton—easier than on anything else, because you can always get sterling loans on it.

"As for the government crop report, it doesn't interest me, especially as I am concerned only in the near-by months. In discussing this government report, it is necessary, in order to make a fair comparison, to compare the September figures with an earlier date in other years (say August 1), as the present crop is very backward."

ANARCHIST VIEWS OF LYNCHING.

THE "best citizens" who make up the lynching parties seem to be encountering either too much hospitality or not enough these days. In Danville, Ill., the lynchers who tried to break into



TRIUMPH!

He wanted to break into the Danville jail—and he has succeeded.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

the jail are now being sent there by the court; and the lynchers who were classed with the anarchists by the President, in his letter to Governor Durbin, are being kicked out of the anarchist camp by that much-assailed sect. *The Demonstrator*, an anarchist paper published at Home, Wash., instead of welcoming the lynchers, brands them as "cowardly murderers." And *Liberty* (an anarchist monthly published in New York city which carries its disbelief in "justification" even to typography) declares that the lynchers resemble the anarchists less than they resemble President Roosevelt himself. It says:

"Theodore Roosevelt, whom Tom Reed admired chiefly because of his rediscovery of the Ten Commandments, has also discovered that 'Anarchy is now, as it always has been, the forerunner of tyranny.' Of course, as long as Congress is affected, as for a long time it must be, by a series of reactions between liberty and authority, it will be true that Anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny, and that tyranny is equally the forerunner of Anarchy. Anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny in precisely the same sense that the liberty acquired by the negro in 1863 has proved the forerunner of peonage and lynching. But Roosevelt has rather damaged his reputation as a Columbus by discovering further that 'mob violence is simply one form of Anarchy.' This is just the reverse of the truth. Mob violence is simply one form of Archy, and the army violence for which Roosevelt stands is simply another form of Archy. The two are very close relations, whereas Anarchy belongs to quite another family. The only Anarchistic form of cooperative violence is that of voluntary cooperation for defense. Mob violence is voluntary cooperation for offense, and army violence is compulsory cooperation for offense and defense."

Free Society (anarchist, Chicago) explains that the anarchists do not believe in punishment, by lynching, hanging, imprisonment, or any other method, so that lynching "is as far from being anarchistic as the east is from being the west." To quote:

"Instead of thinking of the punishment of criminals, anarchists think of means to cure and prevent crime. Anarchism's lawlessness is the lawlessness of those who would abolish force and authority in the interest of universal weal, not wo; in the interests of well-being, not misery; in the interest of solidarity and individuality. 'Justice,' anarchists leave to the metaphysicians, who can be trusted to never find its origin in those lusts of blood from which it rose in the older days of the race.

"Anarchists, as such, condemn the 'machinery of justice' altogether; alleging that circumstance plays a chief part in determining the character, and therefore the conduct, of the individual. They think too, that even if this were not so, 'justice' would not result through any amount of deliberation, because the evidence to be considered would be subject to doubt, no matter what its character or source, and because of its confusion. As to preventing crime, they say that punishment does but increase and foster crime's every form and manifestation, and that what is needed as a remedy is a change in social conditions which will encourage all that is best in men into vigorous growth and fruition. Lynching, therefore, is as far from being anarchistic as the east is from being the west.

"One by one the expedients which they adopt who would obscure the real nature of anarchism must fall as others have already fallen. It is now in order for the mouthers of prejudice to make proof of their statements as to the nature of lynching. When they confess the truth, as they must finally, they will not be punished, however, but will be given the hand of fellowship by those who deny all punishment, and who hope the best of man: the anarchists."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT'S too bad that Rockefeller doesn't want Turkey for some reason or other.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT will not do for the new school of journalism to make its pupils too wise, or they will keep out of journalism altogether.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WE are making a great noise about stealing land from the Indians nowadays. Perhaps it is because we do it by retail now.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

IN the next national Democratic convention, give some poor man a chance. See what it has done for Colonel Bryan.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

EVERYTHING is the other way around in China. In that country they behead their reformers. In this country it is the reformers that are out after the heads of the office-holders.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ATLANTA negroes have formed a league pledged to seeing that the lawbreakers of their race are punished. A similar organization among the whites in Illinois and Indiana would help some.—*The Washington Post.*

SPEAKING about Southern barbarism, we observe that there are 27,000 saloons in the South and 34,000 in the State of New York alone, and there are three and a half times as many people in the South as in New York. Wonder if we can't do something to reform that benighted state?—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S announcement that he will write a history of Texas when he retires from the Presidency has led some uninformed people to remark that Texas will object to it. Texas will not object, and will show by its vote next year that it will be willing for him to begin work on the history as early as March 5, 1905.—*The Dallas News.*

THE Manila *American* has discovered "the champion circulation liar." He is acting as editor of *The Thundering Dawn*, a Buddhist organ just started in Tokyo. Here is his greeting to the public: "This paper has come from eternity. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of the trees, the blades of grass, the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lions, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will henceforth flow in the universe as the rivers flow and the oceans surge."

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE PASSING OF OUR GREATEST LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

"BY the death of Frederick Law Olmsted," says the Boston *Transcript*, "the country loses a man who in a quiet yet strong way has done more to develop its esthetic possibilities than any other of his generation or in the nation's history." Nor is the general verdict of the press discordant with *The Transcript's* strong note of appreciation. The Boston *Herald*, referring to Mr. Olmsted as "a great figure in American life," comments that "comparatively few of us begin to appreciate how profoundly he has affected that life." And again, in the same pages, we read: "It was a great heart and a great soul that made Frederick Law Olmsted one of the greatest of Americans." The Chicago *Record-Herald*, no less enthusiastic in its estimate of the man's significance, says that "it is impossible to measure the influence of such a life upon the people and upon the times," and further expresses the opinion that "no work of painter or poet is comparable in this respect to the work of Frederick Law Olmsted."

The death of this veteran landscape architect occurred at Waverly, Mass., August 28, after more than eighty years had passed over his head. In the public mind Mr. Olmsted's name is perhaps chiefly associated with the creation of Central Park, New York, and with the landscape features of Jackson Park, Chicago, at the time of the World's Fair. Among the eighty or more public parks which remain as an expression of his art may be mentioned Prospect Park, Brooklyn; the Back Bay Fens, Boston; Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; and Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. He has left his impress also on the landscape of Mount Royal, Montreal, and on the scenery surrounding Niagara Falls; and the grounds of the Capitol at Washington, with the marble terrace andgrand staircase, are from his design. In the New York *Evening Post* we read:

"It is seldom that the death of one man removes a whole profession; but, except for a few associates personally inspired by him, this is really what has happened in the case of the death of Frederick Law Olmsted. Parmentier and Downing before him, as well as a host of contemporaries, called themselves 'landscape gardeners,' but their practise was seldom professional; they worked as contractors do rather than as artists or physicians; and secured their pay from commissions on labor or materials furnished rather than from fees for designs or consultations. After his resignation from the superintendency of the New York Central Park, Mr. Olmsted's methods, on the other hand, were always strictly professional; while the works with which he had to do were so numerous, so important, and so broadly and soundly conceived that it is no exaggeration to speak of him as a world's leader in a profession revived and enlarged, if not actually founded, by himself. . . . . .

"That Mr. Olmsted revived the serious professional study and practise of the art of arranging land for use and the accompanying landscape for enjoyment is doubtless his most important achievement. The cry of Plato, 'Oh that our youth might dwell in a land of health amid fair sights and sounds,' is raised anew by individuals and by communities here in America to-day, and because this is the case, the national importance of Mr. Olmsted's works as illustrations of what trained feeling, thought, and skill can do toward satisfying this honorable desire of the race can hardly be overestimated.

"Now that his plans, reports, and executed works are on the way to become American classics, it is fortunate that his schemes were so invariably adapted to meet present and future requirements directly, naturally, and logically. Altho he had peculiar pleasure in picturesque details of scenery, and delighted in devising almost Japanese intricacies, no fad or fashion of design, construction, or gardening ever really possessed him. Happily free from preconceptions to which unfavorable conditions must be forcibly conformed, as well as from that one-sidedness which the specialized training of an architect, an engineer, or a gardener would almost inevitably have fastened on him, he attacked each problem as it was set before him with clear eyes and an unbiased mind, and solved it by a process of reasoning as straightforward as that which guided the work of the men who wrought the landscape of the Connecticut meadows and villages which he knew so well. His work has been praised as remarkably imaginative and original, but it was original only in the sense that it was reasoned, whereas most work in the same field merely follows the pattern of whatever happens to be considered the usual, fashionable, or proper thing. . . .

"The same irrefutable kind of logic is found in Mr. Olmsted's plans for whole neighborhoods, for public avenues and squares, for parkways and parks, and for the necessary means of access to wilder scenery, as on Goat Island at Niagara. An ordinary man would have made the Back Bay Park of Boston the usual combination of lawns, flower beds, and groves, but by searching out and meeting every engineering requirement of the half-tidal site exactly, there was evolved out of the very difficulties of the problem one of the most peculiarly interesting public domains in the country. The serviceable, and at the same time charming commingling of land, buildings, verdure, and water at the World's Fair was another case in point, the dredging of swamps having created at one blow both building sites and waterways. Moreover, in the details of work the same principles always guided him. The lines of his roads were never determined fancifully, but always by consideration for convenience of direction and suitability of grade; where banks were too steep or rough for grass or for the mowing machine, thickets of bushes were suggested, and so on. His appeal, even in verbal discussions, was always to fundamental principles, and so firm was his grasp upon them that he could not be shaken from the conclusions to which they led him. . . . . .

"On the whole, the most valuable legacy which he has left to his revived profession and all fellow artists is his new demonstration of the old truth that reasoned adaptation to circumstance and purpose is the natural and surest foundation of beauty and that when this foundation is well laid elaborate decoration, which he never resorted to, is as unnecessary as it is impertinent."

All over America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, says the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Olmsted practised his profession, and wherever he labored he left beautifully developed landscapes. Of the characteristics of his art, as developed by himself, the same paper says:

"From the start he realized that the genius of America, its climate and topography, its sylva and its flora, are ill adapted to the working out of such almost architectural schemes as befit the sunny hillsides of Italy and France—at least in works on an heroic scale. In the public parks which will chiefly perpetuate his name he shunned the purely formal style of the South as he shunned the whimsicalities of the English topiarist. Those things he felt were legitimate in private gardens, and might even be adapted, if judiciously handled, to some such occasion as that provided by the Chicago fair ten years ago. Nevertheless, he believed that the public park should be in America what he and Mr. Vaux made our own delightful domain and what he made the Fens in Boston—a place put in such shape as to be of practical use to pedestrians and loungers as well as to riders and drivers, but left with as much of wild nature about it as possible. If he knew the value of velvet lawns and ordered shrubbery, he knew also the value of undisturbed trees and tangled thickets. This blending of system and untutored grace is the secret of the old flower-gardens of our Colonial ancestors, and it is good to have it kept alive through one generation after another."

The Boston *Herald* describes Central Park, the first and perhaps the most famous expression of Mr. Olmsted's genius, as "distinctively a work of American art," and adds that "it was the beginning of tendencies in landscape design that stand for what is the only truly and specifically American development in art, in a great sense, that our country has yet seen, outside of certain phases of architectural practise." In the same paper we read:

"Fame, indeed, came with the recognition of the transcendent ability that shaped his work. But his nature was so unassuming, so retiring, that his personality never became conspicuous before the great public, altho widely known and honored among men whose honor counts in fullest measure. He was far more than the great artist that his calling made him. He was a statesman of high degree, as proved by services of immense national importance. His activities and his associations give him a high place in the

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annals of American letters. And in the field of landscape design his work was inspired by nothing less than genius. In that field he was indisputably the foremost artist of his age; not only has he vastly enhanced the beauty of the world, but the influences he exerted will continue to inspire lovers of the beautiful in nature so long as civilization shall continue. Millions of men will unconsciously bless his memory in lives made better, healthier, and completer because he was. Nothing that promised service to man in God's beautiful world was too large for his comprehensive grasp or too insignificant to merit conscientious attention at his hands. Yosemite and Niagara are as they are to-day because of him; a playground for little children would receive his most painstaking care in the shaping of every detail."

It appears that, either as designer or adviser, this one man has made his influence felt in connection with nearly every important park system in the United States. Yet we read that as a landscape artist he was self-taught. In his youth he was, successively, a clerk, a sailor before the mast, and a farmer.

Mr. Olmsted's published writings, in addition to numerous papers and reports, are: "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England" (1852), "A Journey in the Seaboard Slave States" (1856), "A Journey in Texas" (1857), and "A Journey in the Back Country" (1861).

MARES' NESTS IN PLAGIARISM.

TO be charged with plagiarism, according to Mr. Robert H. Sherard, is an experience which has come the way of most writers. Every one remembers a recent conspicuous case, in which a Mr. Gross, of Chicago, challenged the originality of M. Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac"; and we are reminded that some fifteen years ago a similar accusation was brought against M. Victorien Sardou by an American playwright. Mr. Sherard believes that this charge, which is leveled in turn against every prominent writer, is much too lightly brought. "The sources from which poets, novelists, and playwrights, all imaginative writers in short, draw their inspiration," he urges, "should be admitted to be common property." Most writers, he states, have borrowed at times, consciously or unconsciously, from the work of others; "yet it is possible to incur the charge, altho of the best of good faith." We read further (in *T. P.'s Weekly*, London) as follows:

"Incidents, even phrases, are often supplied to imaginative writers, not by imagination, but by memory. There are at least two lines in two of Tennyson's poems which are almost literally translated, the one from Schiller, the other from Horace, and which are given as original, both in thought and expression. Indeed, there is not one prominent writer who has not borrowed from his predecessors. Has any malevolent critic ever charged Charles Dickens with plagiarism? It would be no very difficult task to back up such a charge with a fair semblance of proof. He himself has admitted how filled was his head with the novels of the eighteenth century. It might be established that he not only went to them for construction, but for characters. Smike, in his fidelity and attachment, might be shown to be the replica of Strap. As to the immortal Micawber, it could be asked how much, in this creation, Dickens owed to Boswell's 'Life of Johnson.' Micawber says things which Dr. Johnson had said before him in similar words. 'Let your imports exceed your exports and all be well with you,' is a piece of advice which he gave to Boswell when preaching frugality. It suggests itself also to one that Micawber's craze for letter-writing was inspired by the abundant proofs which Boswell gives of his eminent friend's epistolary itch. Some of Johnson's most stately compositions have, if we read them by the light of a Dickensonian appreciation, a decided Micawberian flavor, especially in the point of pompous peroration. . . . . .

"And what answer to a charge of deliberate plagiarism could be made when before the eyes of the reader of 'The Pickwick Papers' is laid the following passage from Boswell's Life (Chapter XLIX.): 'Mr. Beauclerk said "No; for that very wise man who intended to shoot himself took two pistols, that he might be sure of doing it at once. Lord ——'s cook shot himself with one pistol and lived ten days in great agony. Mr. ——, who loved buttered muffins, but durst not eat them because they disagreed with his stomach, resolved to shoot himself; and then he ate three buttered muffins for breakfast before shooting himself, knowing that he should not be troubled with indigestion, etc."'

"'Why, that is one of Sam Weller's good stories' would be the cry of the reader of 'Pickwick.'

"Of course, the right answer to make here, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred charges of plagiarism, would be that Dickens had read the story, forgotten its source, and that when he put it into Sam Weller's mouth he had no idea that it was standing elsewhere in cold print."

THE HEROINE IN RECENT FICTION.

WE were informed not long since by the pen of a brilliant young journalist that the hero in literature has suffered a constant process of deterioration. To the heroine, it appears, has fallen a somewhat different fate. At least this seems to be the suggestion offered by Mrs. L. H. Harris, when (in the New York *Independent*, September 3) she writes:

"The hero antedates the heroine in life and in fiction. For a long time she was simply the reward for his vainglorious achievements, a sweet baggage that a knight might bear away across his saddle-bow, so to speak. But by degrees she learned to outwit destiny and to do a few things for herself. Now no man would think of keeping her immured in his castle, lest she should have a little hairpin of dynamite concealed somewhere with which to wreck his estate; and in fiction she holds a position of almost equal importance with the hero. The only appreciable change in her personality during the last quarter of a century is an increase in her age limit and a decrease in her sense of marital proprieties. Both are bad signs, so far as they indicate that writers of fiction are discarding the idea of feminine innocence as being uninteresting to the average reader. But at least they prove an increase in the ability of literary artists to develop characters more illusive and difficult to portray than the simple, pretty young lady who once played automatically the part of heroine in nearly all the novels we read."

Of the heroine as represented in recent American fiction Mrs. Harris makes the criticism that "while she is often well groomed, she rarely ever is well bred." We read further:

"There is a climatic as well as a spiritual difference between her vital, charming personality and the women we occasionally meet in novels of English life. She is a new oxygen compound of femininity, fresh, vigorous, magnetic, but she lacks the poise, that sense of totality which makes some women of the old countries in literature the most perfect and satisfying types of the 'eternally feminine.' It may be claimed that we do sometimes have such a dowager heroine in Southern fiction, but I doubt it. These Colonial dames have a too demonstrative way of indicating their cavalier prestige. They can not move along the carpeted highways of the old Southern mansion in the story without hinting with their petticoat trains of a genealogical halo. Now the real distinction of the thoroughbred is not mental, but it is temperamental; so that some of the dullest people show the quality and have a unique perfection quite beyond the power of any smart American to acquire. The only two women I know in recent fiction who suggest this completeness of personality are the elder Mrs. Norman, in 'A Modern Obstacle,' and Mrs. Meredith, the mother of Rowan, in Mr. Allen's new novel. The latter is the one woman in an American novel who bears a striking resemblance in nature and spirit to Lady Calmady, the lovely mother of 'Sir Richard Calmady.'

"But with the exception of a few dialect stories, nearly all our novels are supplied with the well-groomed woman, a lady whose mind generally has a financial basis upon which Cupid is obliged to stand if he stands at all in her regions. Illustrations of the type are to be found in 'The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton,' in the heroine of 'The Spenders,' and more recently in the character of Pauline in 'The Modern Obstacle.' All are capable, and none of them are commonplace, but they simply lack the instinct for the part they wish to play. They are not the *real* thing. With them refinement is not so much a matter of *being* as it is of externals, household

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decorations, and clothes. No other women show such courage, taste, and originality in the things they wear. (It is only when a Western novelist furnishes the heroine's toilet out of the abundance of his own red Indian imagination that she gives the impression of being a sort of cross between the bird of paradise and a milkmaid!) But I doubt if any other women are so dependent upon the effect produced by clothes, if the truth were known. These are often the only mitigating circumstance in the conduct and point of view held by American women in fiction or out of it. The fact is, when a woman's figure proves her the mistress of the art of symmetry, and past-mistress at reconciling a too vivid personality with the subduing harmony of clothes, she wins an appearance and a sort of liberty of expression denied her less facile but better bred sisters. She has a genius for looking well, and a constitutional vivacity which Mr. Zangwill calls the 'accent' of American beauty. And these constitute her national charm as a heroine in fiction."

Mrs. Harris notes with surprise that two types of women have been neglected by writers of fiction this year. These she specifies as "the mothers of young children and the young widows of deceased husbands." "No one seems interested," she comments, "in the psychology of the child-bearing woman, altho it is dramatic enough to satisfy the demands of the sensationalist even."

INDEBTEDNESS OF FRENCH TO RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

IN dedicating an authorized Russian translation of his successful drama, "Les Affaires sont les Affaires" (to be produced at Moscow) to Count Tolstoy, Octave Mirbeau acknowledges his debt to the great Russian novelist, and makes some original observations concerning the fundamental peculiarities of French and Russian letters respectively. He attributes superior merit and worth to the work of Russian artists. His letter follows in translation:

"Please accept this dedication as, alas! a too inadequate sign of my genuinely filial reverence of your great soul and of my ardent worship of your art—the embodiment of love, justice, and truth.

"To you I owe more than to any French writer. You have been my master—you and Dostoyevsky. I remember that those mighty epics: 'War and Peace,' 'Anna Karenina,' 'The Death of Ivan Ilich,' 'Crime and Punishment,' and 'The Idiot,' were to me the revelation of a hitherto unknown art. I had never before experienced such an overwhelming impression of a new and majestic beauty.

"Some supercilious writers of my country (who have already been forgotten, or who soon will be) have pretended that you are under heavy indebtedness to France. They have wished to see in you a disciple of the French Revolution and of Stendhal. But I contend that it is France who owes much to you.

"You have imparted new life to her perennial spirit and made it, as it were, more impressionable. You were the first to teach us to seek life in life, not in books, however excellent they might be. You have taught us to divine, beneath a stolid exterior, the storm and stress raging in the dark recesses of the human conscience, ever alive. You have solved the conflict of contradictions, inconsistencies, fateful virtues, sincere lies, innocent sin, cruelty, and sensibility. You have realized that the unhappy, comical, disgusting creature is yet our brother-man.

"The sense of proportion and logic even in passion—this is the characteristic quality of our—that is, Latin—art. This art glides over the surface of things; it finds the bottom of the bottomless unpleasant, and shrinks from it. Hence it is either not wholly true or entirely false. Calm and restrained propriety, despotic logic are seldom found in harmonious relationship with that living product of all extremes, insanities, and instability, whose name is —Man.

"It is for this reason that all the types created by our restricted art more or less resemble each other. They have passed, intact, from author to author, for many ages like a willed inheritance.

"Honor to you for marring this orderly, lineal sequence. You have enriched the future, having thrown the bright light of day on our art, and having revealed that which, it would seem, we can neither know nor speak of nor behold."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RÉJANE ON DRAMATIC SCHOOLING.

IN response to a request for an expression of her views on "The Dramatic Art," Madame Réjane has contributed an interesting article to the August number of *The National Review* of London. The famous French actress attributes the superiority of the French stage above that of all other countries to the better opportunities for systematic dramatic schooling afforded by the government institutions of France.

Yet the most interesting parts of her article are some caustic criticisms of this same government schooling. After explaining how the very best of the male actors of the Comédie Française are chosen to instruct the pupils at the Conservatoire she queries:

"Why are only male artists chosen for this work, when so many actresses would serve the purpose just as well, as is shown by the success of women in private schools of acting? That is a question to which the administration of the Beaux Arts could doubtless give an answer. But it is extremely doubtful that their answer would be satisfactory.

"Why, again, can only the company of the Comédie Française furnish the necessary contingent of professors. . . . We have among us some very good actors, who, for reasons of their own, do not belong to the Théâtre Français, who would none the less make admirable teachers."

The worst fault Madame Réjane has to find with the system of dramatic teaching, as it obtains in France, is its tendency to engender in the pupils a servile imitation of their masters. Of this she writes:

"Unfortunately, the farther a pupil is carried, the farther away it seems to lead from individual originality. What we are treated to every day are exhibitions of servile imitation, the sterile imitation of a master, who, good enough himself, and with good methods as applied to himself, since they are methods that respond to his own temperament, manifestly has deprived them of all value by applying them to pupils essentially different from him."

In Madame Réjane's opinion this constitutes the worst fault of subsidized dramatic instruction; still she thinks it is better than nothing:

"This dramatic school, such as it is, is none the less a thing to boast of, it is at least something. If it does not furnish our ranks with generals quite so grand as we should like to have them, it can always be relied on to help us out with good lieutenants and worthy privates, who prove most welcome reenforcements on the eve of battle."—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME OLD-WORLD NOTIONS ON AMERICAN CULTURE.

ONE of the most time-honored tenets of aristocratic communities is that culture is begotten by leisure. Inversely it is argued that lack of leisure, *i.e.*, industry, means lack of culture.

While there is nothing new in this contention, it does seem strange that it should be put forth anew in an organ of so democratic a country as Switzerland, and by an American correspondent at that. Writing from Bryn Mauw to *La Suisse Libérale*, Mr. Albert Schinz has felt impelled to give a new expression to the same old views in an article on "A National Theater in the United States," to which *La Suisse Libérale* (August 13) gives a prominent place on its front page. From this article we quote the following passages:

"The intention is praiseworthy, to be sure; but what of the attempt to combine two such different things as a national theater and a theater where art is practised for art's sake? It is surprising how far they are from a proper realization of these matters in America. The theater in America serves quite a different art from the theater in France. Art has nothing to do with it. All you see is a place for recreation.

"In other words, the French theater is for folks of leisure, the American theater for workers. One is an artistic theater, the other

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is a place for amusement—two very different things. Let it be borne in mind how the classic stage of France was built up, or rather amid what surroundings. It was an institution kept apart primarily for the leisure class, who could bring to it a fresh mind and body disposed to enjoy products of art. It all comes back to a different conception of social ideals. Work, in the common sense of the term, in those days was despised. Nowadays, above all in America, where there is so little tradition, idleness has come to be despised. Work, from having been a means to an end, is regarded as an end of life. It may well be that this new ideal is a brave one; but you must accept the consequences. Leisure, directly or indirectly, favors art. Work pulls the other way. It is unjust to ask people who are spent from their day's work to enjoy Shakespeare. All you should by rights offer them, all they care for is light trash. It takes students hours of toil, with the help of a professor, to apprehend the beauties of 'Hamlet' or of 'Macbeth,' yet you would have tired folk, who have had no preparation whatever, be moved to admiration thereby. That goes plainly against common sense. And that is why we believe that a national theater in America would not be artistic, or, if it were artistic, would not be national."

In conclusion the writer metes out some grudging words of praise to the performances of the British "Elizabethan Stage Society" in the United States, notably to their production of "Everyman," and to the production of ancient classic plays by the dramatic societies of American colleges.—*Translated and condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LINGUISTIC LAZINESS.

"IT has long been recognized," writes Mr. Herbert W. Horwill, "that the laziness of human nature is an important factor in linguistic changes." Many instances of change, due in the past to this cause, have been recognized by students of the history of words. Mr. Horwill cites illustration of the same tendency from contemporary speech and literatures, and shows how again and again the desire to speak easily overcomes the ambition to speak correctly. From his paper in the September *Critic* (New York) we quote as follows:

"Our intellectual indolence is indeed so general that examples of it even permit of classification. One of the most frequent of the corruptions of the English language in our own day is due to a forgetfulness of the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs. Here are a few specimens: 'As this auditorium is lighted by the rays of the sun that sift through these rich glasses.' 'It is a great mistake to collapse the lovable little self-conceits of men.' 'It can be used without the slightest danger of fading the goods.' The transitive use of 'retire' has by this time established itself so securely as to be beyond the reach of protest.

"Sheer dislike of taking pains is again responsible for the practise of putting nouns to uses which ought to be reserved for verbs. Why does a man say, 'This is an era thresholding a more marvelous period'? Simply because life is too short to allow him time enough to hunt for a verb that is a verb. 'I have never had my articles featured,' 'I do not fellowship that idea,' 'He did not sense the situation,' are further instances. 'Motive,' 'list,' 'loan,' 'grade,' and 'voice,' are other words whose use as verbs indicates that our civilization is in the hustling stage.

"But the laziest of all laziness is the practise of coining unnecessary new words. It might have been supposed that, when there is already in existence a word which exactly denotes the idea to be expressed, it would be easier to fall back upon this word than to invent another. In fact, however, it often requires less effort to construct a linguistic monstrosity than to find the term that has been consecrated by good usage. Take, for instance, such words as 'extinguishment,' 'revealment,' 'withdrawment,' 'devotement,' 'denotement,' and 'startlement.' It is not difficult to trace the mental process. The word 'extinguish' was in the speaker's mind. He wanted a noun, and to stick 'ment' on to the verb was an expedient nearer to hand than the search for 'extinction.' Occasionally the quick change is from the noun to the verb. When a man says 'to administrate,' we may be sure that he first thought of 'administration,' and that he was then in too great a hurry to notice that the analogy with such pairs as 'celebrate' and 'celebration' would mislead him. If one were making a collection of linguistic curios, one might add to it such exhibits as 'propellation,' 'affirmance,' 'clientage,' 'reminiscential,' 'moveless,' 'traditionary,' 'leisuristic,' 'unsympathy,' and 'bishoply.' In the mind of the offender there seems almost to be lurking a kind of predatory false analogy which grabs at his expressions and distorts them before he can help himself.

"Is it too late to purify our speech from these mischievous tendencies, or must we be content to see a great language turned into shoddy? Certainly the effectiveness of English as an organ of thought is weakened by the careless use of its vocabulary. The creation of redundant words really adds nothing to the resources of a tongue, and the overworking of some words, combined with the underworking of others, means actual impoverishment. Only a pedant would object to the gradual expansion of the dictionary by means of the adoption of new idioms and terms. When our ancient metaphors have lost their edge, we may be pardoned if we turn even to colloquialisms for pointed expressions to take their place. But there is no progress through confusion."

NOTES.

AN intense love of music, according to Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, is one of the most hopeful elements in the character of the Filipinos. This taste is displayed in many ways, notably at their funerals, in their home entertainments, and in their theaters. "The Filipino voice, like the Filipino people," Mr. Fortune tells us, "is very small and thin; but what it lacks in force it makes up in shrillness, and can easily be heard in the vast flat bamboo theater, the roof of which is seldom more than ten feet high in the center."

WE read in *The Outlook*, London, that English opera and opera in English are arriving: "Their landing from the boat of time may be ungraceful and unskilful; but for all their discovering of meager ankles and dropping of fat bundles, the desirable creatures are getting their feet fairly set on British soil. In ten days Covent Garden will be open once more for five weeks of Wagner, Verdi, Balfe, Wallace, Gounod, Mozart, and Mr. Colin McAlpin in that language of librettists and translators which may be good-naturedly called a sort of English." In America also the production of grand opera in English is an enterprise which appears to be steadily gaining ground. It is announced that Mr. Henry W. Savage, whose name has been for some years identified with the movement on this side of the Atlantic, will put ten companies upon the road this season.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE, WHEN PHONOGRAPHS WILL REPLACE BOOKS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MUST OUR CHEMISTRIES BE REWRITTEN?

THAT the recent discoveries in radio-activity necessitate a revision of our ideas regarding the structure of matter and a restatement of our elementary principles of chemistry is the belief of many scientific men. In a leading editorial with the heading "The New Chemistry," *The Scientific American* (August 22) states the case thus:

"Just what shall be done with the newly discovered radio-active substances is a problem that perplexes every thinking physicist. They refuse to fit into our established and harmonious chemical system; they even threaten to undermine the venerable atomic theory, which we have accepted unquestioned for well-nigh a century. The profound mathematical deductions of the modern school of English physicists, based upon the startling phenomena presented by the Roentgen and Becquerel rays, as well as by the emanations of radium and polonium, may compel us to change our notions of ultimate units to such an extent that the old-time atom may be compelled to give place to something infinitely smaller. The elements, once conceived to be simple forms of primordial matter, are boldly proclaimed to be minute astronomical systems of whirling units of matter. This seems more like scientific moonshine than sober thought; and yet the new doctrines are accepted by Lodge, Crookes, and by Lord Kelvin himself.

"The abandonment of the atom, at first faintly advocated, is now seriously discussed. When it is considered that radium, despite its prodigious radio-activity, loses an inappreciable amount of its mass—an amount calculated by Becquerel to be one gram in a billion years per square centimeter of surface—the enormity of the atom and its utter inadequacy to account for the phenomena presented become manifest. Radium does emanate particles of some kind—this much at least is certain. These particles can not be atoms; for atoms are so large that the active substance would rapidly lose in weight. The necessity of abandoning the atomic theory was long ago discussed by Crookes. His study of the phenomena of the vacuum-tube at high exhaustions had led him to formulate his 'radiant-matter' theory, for which he was compelled to bear not a little ridicule. To him it seemed that the luminous, electric, or mechanic phenomena of the vacuum-tube could be accounted for only by assuming the existence of something much smaller than the atom—fragments of matter, ultra-atomic corpuscles, minute things very much lighter than atoms, and, indeed, the foundation-stones of which atoms are themselves composed. Prof. J. J. Thomson, Sir Norman Lockyer, and Lord Kelvin later adopted some of his views. The discovery of the radio-active substances has placed the radiant-matter theory on a firmer footing."

If we must discard the atom, what are we to accept in its place? The author of the article from which we are quoting goes on to say that two new conceptions have been found necessary—the "ion" as the unit of matter, the "electron" as the unit of force—and that the new chemistry "holds that matter and force are different manifestations of the same thing." Few physicists would agree with this statement. According to some recent hypotheses, indeed, matter and electricity are identical, but the physicist has never acknowledged that electricity is a form of force or even a mode of energy. Apparently the fact that engineers apply the term "electricity" to what physicists call "electric energy" is responsible here, as elsewhere, for a good deal of confusion. This confusion of terms, however, does not affect what follows. To quote further:

"Inertia is the characteristic, indeed the indispensable, property of both matter and electricity. What could be simpler than to assume that the ultimate particles of each are one and the same? Professor Fleming has declared that 'we can no more have anything which can be called electricity apart from corpuscles, than we can have momentum apart from matter.' And Sir Oliver Lodge has given it as his opinion that the Dalton atom, which was once an axiomatic conception of chemistry, may consist of a certain number of electrons rapidly moving in orbits.

"Vague tho many ideas of the modern chemist must necessarily be when his science is passing through an important transition stage, still he has calculated with no little nicety the masses of ions and electrons. Sir Oliver Lodge puts it thus: If we imagine an ordinary-sized church to be an atom of hydrogen, the electrons constituting it will be represented by about 700 grains of sand, each the size of an ordinary full stop, rotating, according to Lord Kelvin, with inconceivable velocity. Crookes puts it still more graphically. The sun's diameter is about one and a half million kilometers, and that of the smallest planetoid about twenty-four kilometers. If an atom of hydrogen be magnified to the size of the sun, an electron will be about two-thirds the diameter of the planetoid.

"If the electrons of all elements are exactly alike, or, in other words, if there is but one matter, just as there is but one force, and if the elements be but the various manifestations of that one matter, due to a different orbital arrangement of electrons, it would seem that we are fast returning to the conceptions of the middle-age alchemist. The transmutation of metals involves but the modification of the arrangement of electrons.

"Many an old chemist looks askance at these modern views on matter. Few indeed venture to accept them without qualification. Of one thing at least we are certain—the atomic theory, if it is not a theory of the past, must be satisfactorily modified to account for the phenomena of radio-activity."

HOW THE BLIND AVOID OBSTACLES.

DO the blind possess a special sense, or an unusual ability to utilize some ordinary sense, that enables them to steer clear of obstacles in their daily walks? This question is discussed in *Cosmos* by M. Laverune, who relates some interesting anecdotes of this peculiar faculty. He says:

"The senses of hearing and touch supply in great measure the place of the sense of sight in blind persons. One is often struck with the rapidity with which they decipher with their fingers characters in relief and with the way in which they recognize the voices and the steps of persons whom they know. By practise they finally become able, if not to sharpen their senses, at least to know how to utilize more completely than those who see, the impressions transmitted by those senses.

"It has been remarked that numbers of them possess a certain aptitude in guiding themselves and in avoiding obstacles without using the sense of touch or apparently that of hearing: this has been called by certain authors the sense of obstacles. Thus a blind person walking through a house will tell without hesitation whether a door is open or shut. Young blind persons may be seen moving about in a playground without striking against the trees.

"Some facts relating to this subject have been cited by Dr. Java in his book 'Among the Blind.' The first of these was observed by himself:

"'M. G——, professor of history in the National Institution of Paris, lost his sight about the age of four years by atrophy of the optic nerve. There is complete absence of odor. He can just distinguish light from darkness, and occasionally can vaguely perceive large objects. . . . M. G——, who is an observer of the first order, undoubtedly possesses the sense of obstacles, which enables him, for instance, when walking along a street to avoid with certainty the trees and the lamp-posts. He even avoids in the country great piles of stones on the roadside. He feels the presence of a wall at more than two yards' distance. In my presence he recognized in the middle of a room the existence of a large piece of furniture which he correctly guessed to be a billiard-table. We have proved that the mass of the obstacle influences his perception; a leaf of paper does not produce the same effect as a thick book of the same size. He affirms that his sense of obstacles is much more sharp in complete darkness; there is thus no possibility that his perception of objects is due to his sense of light. With him, as with many others, the sense of obstacles disappears almost entirely amid noisy surroundings.'"

Another anecdote of similar import runs as follows:

"I know in my neighborhood a young man of twenty-seven years, blind since the age of two years, very intelligent, who is just about to end his education and his apprenticeship to the trade of rope-making. He guides himself alone along the roads. His village is

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four kilometers [2½ miles] from my home; when he comes to see me, he walks very quickly and without hesitation turns at a right angle when he reaches the road to my house. It is by the sense of hearing that he is able to avoid obstacles.

"When there is a strong wind that shakes the leaves of the trees along the road, it sometimes happens that he will run against an obstacle that he avoids in calm weather. The confused noise of the foliage masks the sound of his footsteps.

"In like manner, when snow is on the ground, he hears no longer the echoes against the trees by the roadside, and he is obliged to strike his thigh with his hand to make a noise whose echo will indicate the neighborhood of the obstacle."

This example, the writer notes, illustrates the part played by audition in many of these cases. But some seem to be altogether independent of it. The author next cites a case, quoted by Prof. William James, in which a blind man who possessed this "obstacle-sense" in an unusual degree states distinctly that hearing has nothing to do with it, because it is more distinct when snow is on the ground, and also when the ears are stopped. It disappears entirely, however, when the face is covered with a thick cloth, and hence the possessor of this sense believes that it resides in the skin, altho no part of the body but the face shows it. The author of the article goes on to say:

"Some blind people say that they detect obstacles by means of a peculiar sensation in the forehead. Can it be that the skin of this region is specially sensitive to the invisible radiations of the spectrum? It would be interesting, says Javal, to investigate whether obscure radiations do not play some part in the perception of obstacles by the blind. The experiments attempted in this direction are not conclusive."

The sense of obstacles is not, it appears, confined entirely to the blind. James relates that a friend of his can with closed eyes detect the presence of objects and describe their size and shape. He ascribes this to variations of pressure on the ear-drum, too slight to cause sound, but regards the sensation as rather tactile than acoustic. In concluding, M. Laverune says:

"We do not think that the blind have any special sense of orientation. It is probable that they utilize better than those who see impressions that are less useful to the latter."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SOME QUEER USES OF THE GOAT.

WHAT is the use of a goat? asks a writer in *The Lancet* (August 1). It seems probable that the keeping of goats is in some degree a relic of very ancient superstition, which would have it that these animals brought good luck. Such a superstition dies hard. The writer notes that, according to press reports, some of the inhabitants of Cambridge, England, are trusting to the presence of a goat to protect them and their houses from the infection of smallpox. This, he remarks, is only another proof that primitive barbarism dies out very slowly even under the shadow of colleges and laboratories dedicated to the highest forms of scientific research. He goes on to say:

"The Cambridge dairyman who sends his goat into and round the dwellings of his neighbors in the area infected by smallpox along the Newmarket Road is said to be giving expression to a rooted local belief. Indeed, he has only extended to human beings the universally found rustic superstition that goats bring good luck and insure the health of cows and other animals. It is common in Lincolnshire, for instance, to keep a goat on the ground of its being 'healthy for cattle.' Among old-fashioned cattle-men in Virginia the goat is held to be a preventive of disease and a clear-away of noxious herbs. In Ulster a goat grazes among the cows of the small farmers in order to bring good luck and to eat poisonous weeds, and on many large dairy farms in the south of England a goat or donkey is sent out with the herd in order, as avowed, to prevent premature calving. Finally, in large London stables a goat is often kept either to lead the horses out in case of fire or for no reason at all. Why are goats kept, and what is their use? A writer in *Notes and Queries*, where the question of the 'Goat and Folk-lore' was discussed some years ago, was inclined to the belief that the goat's effluvium kills microbes. But he was met by the objection that *a fortiori* the pig would be the better antiseptic agent of the two. The argument was fallacious, yet the goat is not a microbe-killer. It is probable that his luckiness and health-giving properties have a pagan origin and that he remains symbolically a relic of the days of witchcraft. The witches of the Walpurgis-night rode on goats who were devils in disguise, and 'it is possible that goats are placed among other cattle because the witches will not hurt animals which are under the protection of their friends.' Whatever excuses and explanations are urged nowadays, the goat remains a creature of the black art, just as the cuckoo, who still figures in the oaths of German peasants, is properly the bird of (1) the Devil; (2) Woden; and (3) Indra. The goat, by the bye, appears in Scandinavian mythyology as the carriage-horse of Thor."

THE INTELLIGENCE OF PLANTS.

BETWEEN the older belief that the actions of all living creatures but man are entirely automatic, and the modern idea of certain popular writers on natural history that beasts think, feel, and reason precisely as man does, lies the scientific attitude that sees in the doings of the lower creatures a manifestation of many different grades of intellect, all lower than ours, and growing simpler and simpler as we get farther away from man. Where, then, shall we draw the line? In an article on "Plant and Animal Intelligence," in *Harper's Magazine*, Prof. N. S. Shaler asserts his belief that it is unnecessary to draw it anywhere. He follows the manifestations of intelligence down through the organic scale to the lowest forms of animal life, and is even of the opinion that we can trace them in the plant world—whence his title. Says Professor Shaler:

"To those who have not followed the studies of modern botanists which bear upon what we might term the animal-like habits of plants it will be difficult to convey an adequate idea of how like are the actions of these apparently remote creatures. Moreover, any effort to set forth the facts in illustrative detail would require space not here admissible. Taking, however, certain familiar instances, we may cite the growth of plants in darkness toward the light, and the movement of tendrils in the direction of a support which they seek. There is a host of similar actions which may conceivably be automatic if we are willing to introduce the conception of the automaton wherever it is needed, tho without proof that it is present, much as the ancient astronomers dealt with the notion of epicycles when they found their computations called for it. In effect, the automaton hypothesis, tho in a way legitimate, now appears to be in many instances more objectionable than that which accounts for the action of plants by the operation of some mode of intelligence. The question is one of great difficulty, for the means whereby critical tests may be made are not in our hands; the best we can do is to approach the problem with an open mind and with the conviction that on its solution may depend the view we are to hold as to the nature of the control which shapes the world.

"In approaching the question as to the existence of intelligence in plants the student has but one available resource. He must contrive to build a series, or a kind of a ladder, reaching from the clearly determinable, step by step, over the unknown to the point he is to determine. In this instance the first step of the ladder must rest on human nature, on the intelligence we know in ourselves, and thence the successive steps of the series lead by way of the animals downward until we attain to the grade of creatures not above the plants in complexity; then by comparison between the earlier animals and the plants we may obtain a basis for a judgment—as we shall see, a fairly well-affirmed foundation for belief.

"Even the automatonists have to acknowledge, apparently to their sorrow, that intelligence exists in man, but they hold this to be an eminent peculiarity of this aberrant species. Moreover, they hold that even in man the automaton is the greater, the basilar part, the intelligence being no more than a light upon the summit of the structure, which as a whole is essentially mechanical. This view as to the nature of man appears to be based on a confusion of the intelligence which is conscious of itself and that which is below

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the plane of that peculiar mode of mental action. One of the most important results of modern psychology has been to establish the fact, long fairly evident, that a large part of our mental processes, as truly intellectual, save for the peculiar illumination of self-consciousness, as any of our mental work, goes on without our knowledge. . . . In a word, we may accept the statement that our higher intelligence is but the illuminated summit of man's nature as true, and extend it by the observation that intelligence is normally unconscious, and appears as conscious only after infancy, in our waking hours, and not always then."

Besides this, we are reminded by Professor Shaler, our knowledge of other men's intelligence is based only on inference from their actions—we have no such direct knowledge of it as each man has in his own case. Remembering then that intelligence is not necessarily conscious, and that its existence must be inferred from action, Professor Shaler sees no reason to limit it to man. Actions that imply it occur in the whole animal series from the higher forms to the lower. Even in the jelly-like amebæ and other protozoa, motion, feeding, choice of position, etc., are not essentially different from similar actions in the higher vertebrates. Even the fact that the so-called intelligence of insects is so radically different from that of vertebrate animals suggests that the two forms may have developed from a common foundation that "contained the germs of mind." Now, granting all this, have we any right to stop here? May we not carry our observations and conclusions down into the plant world? Professor Shaler thinks that we can. He says:

"If we may regard it as established that the animal series from the lowest to the highest forms are in some measure influenced by intelligence—the evidence seems to me to compel this opinion—the question arises whether there is any reason why we should limit the action of mind to this kingdom, allowing it no place in the vegetable. On this point it may be said that while the ancient views as to the strong demarcation between plants and animals have had to be revised, there remain certain physiological differences, which serve in a general way to separate the two groups. Thus the plants are so ordered that they are all able to obtain food directly from inorganic matter, while animals have that ability in very small measure. Plants have also the capacity to break up the compound of carbon and oxygen, commonly known as carbonic acid, which is not characteristic of animals. Yet when these differences are weighed they do not lead us to believe that the two groups are anything like as distinct as they are commonly supposed to be. The most reasonable view is that they both are derived from some common ancestral form which could not well be termed either animal or plant, but was merely organic, and from this primitive stage of life diverged the two series: the plants to keep a close relation to the mineral kingdom, and to develop toward structures not greatly affected by intelligence; the animals, to take their food from plants, and to push up toward structures destined to afford habitations for mind.

"Looking toward the organic world in the manner above suggested, seeing that an unprejudiced view of life affords no warrant for the notion that automata anywhere exist, tracing as we may down to the lowest grade of the animal series what is fair evidence of actions which we have to believe to be guided by some form of intelligence, seeing that there is reason to conclude that plants are derived from the same primitive stock as animals, we are in no condition to say that intelligence can not exist among them. In fact, all that we can discern supports the view that throughout the organic realm the intelligence that finds its fullest expression in man is everywhere at work."

Tobacco in Japan.—It is not generally known that tobacco is both cultivated and consumed on a large scale in Japan. In *La Nature* (Paris) M. Jean Lebon gives us the following information on the subject:

"The plant is, of course, an importation; it was, in fact, introduced at the beginning of the seventeenth century by the Portuguese. The habit of smoking extended rapidly, in spite of the efforts and edicts of a sovereign who lived in 1612. A pipe with a very small bowl, which must be filled at frequent intervals, is universally used. In imitation of some European countries, the Japanese Government has reserved to itself a monopoly in this matter, having alone the right to introduce foreign tobaccos, purchasing the entire product of the native planters and selling the leaf tobacco to manufacturers and merchants. There is a first crop of tobacco in August and a second in September. The best quality, which comes from Kin-sin, is yellow and light and is adapted for making cigarettes, whose use is beginning to be common among the Japanese. According to the latest figures that we have been able to find, the area devoted to the culture of tobacco was 37,000 hectares [about 75,000 acres], giving 36 to 38 million kilograms [about 400,000 tons] of leaves. These figures may easily vary, because the Government has the right to order the diminution of the area used for growing tobacco, when a large food-supply is necessary. A curious fact is that the Japanese have established important manufactories for the making of cigarettes, which they export in great quantities; the Murai factory, for instance, has installed the best American machinery, and has agencies in all the important cities of the empire, and in the Philippines, India, Australia, etc."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Value of Inaccessibility.—A curious light on a certain class of mining enterprises is shown by a letter quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (August 22). Among other recommendations of a mine the writer states that "it is in a rough, wild country where inquisitive stockholders would never go." This naive recognition of the value of inaccessibility, written in good faith by a man who evidently considers the public at large merely fair game, moves the editor of the paper mentioned above to sarcasm. He writes:

"In the past we have known various surroundings of a mine quoted in behalf of its value, and among these good dumping facilities, fine scenery, and a salubrious climate have had undoubted merits; but a locality 'where inquisitive stockholders would never go' has even more obvious attractions. The gentleman who states the case so frankly evidently presupposes that the poor stockholders will be deprived of the right of sending a mining engineer to examine this hole-in-the-wall, eagle's nest of a proposition, and we have had our feelings touched with visions of stockholders floundering with the unfamiliar snow-shoe over desolate wastes or trying vainly to pull themselves up steep cliffs in the face of falling débris, which, likely as not, is being kicked carelessly over the edge by the promoter himself, annoyed by such inquisitive people. It takes but little of that kindly touch of nature to evoke our keen sympathy for the inquiring or irate stockholders who are balked in their desire to visit the mine to which they are not expected to go. But we warn the ingenious originator of this new departure that we know mining engineers who are accustomed to skip from the Malay peninsula to the Klondike, who climb mountains for fun and ride across creation for exercise. There are all the materials ready for a startling climax when any one of these athletic searchers after truth invades the distant fastnesses of that lonely cañon and swoops down upon that vein of conglomerate which was to yield $6 to a ton amid the seclusion of that dreadful spot."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE propagation of certain species of caoutchouc-trees," says *La Nature*, "has been prevented hitherto by the provoking property possessed by their seeds of rapidly losing their germinative properties. It would appear that this phenomenon is due to the formation of numerous fungi on the surface of the seeds. Soaking the seeds in an eight-per-cent. solution of formalin for ten seconds destroys these parasitic growths and preserves the germinative powers for seventeen days."

THE power-plant of the St. Louis Exposition will include a 3,000 horse-power gas-engine from Belgium, the largest gas-engine in service. The World's Fair power-plant will embrace more than 40,000 horse-power, "but by far the most interesting feature of this power-plant to Americans," says *The Scientific American*, "must be the gas-engine display. The 3,000 horse-power gas-engine, above referred to, has two cylinders, each having a diameter of 51 inches. The length of stroke is 55 inches and the revolutions per minute when developing 3,000 horse-power will be 85. The length over all of the engine is 67 feet 1⅜ inches. The bed-plate or foundation proper will have a length of 77 feet 6 inches."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A GREEK PATRIARCH'S PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

THE Greek or Orthodox Church of the East is divided into two independent bodies, one in Russia, controlled by the "Holy Synod," and the other in the Levant, under the direction of the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople. The former of these has been practically uninfluenced by Western religious thought, and still claims to be the sole Apostolic church on earth; but the latter, as may be judged from the excellent theological researches of modern Greek scholars and the vigorous scholastic life in the University of Athens and elsewhere, has kept in close touch with the progressive thought of Occidental Christianity. Just now there is some talk of union between the two bodies, occasioned by an appeal addressed by the Patriarch Joachim of Constantinople and his colleagues in the patriarchal synod to the officials of the Russian Church. This appeal, together with the reply of the Holy Synod, is published in the *Zerkow. Viedomosti*, the official organ of the latter body, to which we are indebted for the substance of both documents. The patriarch's appeal is practically the following:

It must first of all be the object of the officials of the Orthodox church to fortify Christianity against the destructive tendencies of the times. One of the best methods of strengthening Christianity would be to effect a union and cooperation between the various branches of the church. It should certainly be a leading object of the Holy Synod to bring about a closer union between the different sections of the Orthodox church, and it is desirable that the representatives of the various independent churches be invited to meet and discuss ways and means of accomplishing this purpose. This is in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel. But there are also two other great Christian churches, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant, and an understanding with these also should be made possible. It is true that the doctrines of these churches are distinct from the creed of the Orthodox church, but an exchange of views would certainly lead to good results, for that which is impossible for man is possible with God. Especially should efforts be made to bring the Old Catholics into better relations with the Orthodox church, and it is time that this matter was seriously discussed. In addition, it would be the part of wisdom to reform the calendar of the Orthodox church in accordance with the revision now in common use by Western Christians, thus exchanging the old Julian almanac for the Gregorian, as the latter certainly has the best claim to scientific correctness.

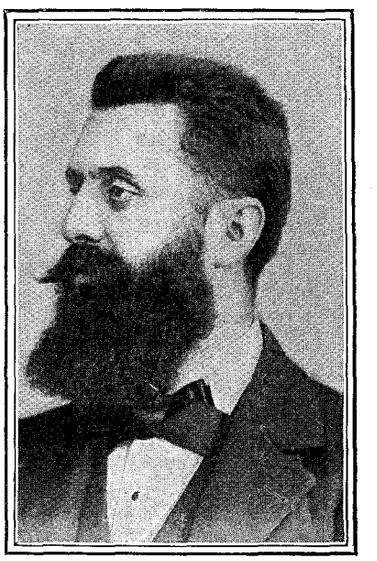
Upon the publication of the appeal, the continental church papers, especially those of Germany, predicted that cold water would be thrown upon this union project by the representatives of the Russian church. And so it happened. The reply came, signed by the Metropolitan bishops of Moscow and St. Petersburg and four other high ecclesiastics, and was substantially as follows:

The Holy Synod certainly recognizes it as desirable that the various branches of the church should unite. But conditions do not seem favorable. Even between the different branches of the Orthodox church it is scarcely possible to arrange conventions or conferences, on account of national and territorial divisions, and at present it would seem that the project can be furthered only by an exchange of views through the medium of the public press. In reference to our relations to the Roman Catholic and the Protestant churches, it can only be repeated that the Holy Synod will in the future, as in the past, pray that these branches of Christendom may be reunited to the original church, and that they may repent of their heresy and return; for the Orthodox church is the one Catholic and Apostolic church from which the others have in their error departed. It is only in this way that better relations can be established between the Orthodox church and the Western churches. Neither of these churches has shown any friendly feeling toward the Orthodox church. Roman Catholics have for centuries declared it to be their fixed purpose to bring the Orthodox church into subjection to the Pope; and Protestants, thoroughly misunderstanding the spiritual life of Christianity, have charged the Orthodox church with being spiritually dead and unproductive of vital Christianity, and have in addition been engaged in proselyting enterprises among the adherents of the Orthodox church. Their spiritual pride has been unendurable, and offers but little hope for reunion. Nor is the Old Catholic Church in much better condition, since the present leaders of that section of the church are almost entirely under the influence of Protestant theological thought. The only part of Western Christianity with which a closer communion seems possible is the ritualistic branch of the Anglican church, altho here, too, the influence of Calvinism is still too strong. We are of the opinion that it is not wise to attempt any change in the Julian almanac, the more so as it is rather the business of savants and scholars to investigate the claims of the two calendars, and many Russian investigators decidedly prefer the one now in use in the Orthodox church.

Rather severe comment on this peculiar document is evoked in Western church papers. Among these, the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung*, No. 28, closes a review of the subject with the statement that as long as the Russian Church officials push the persecution of Protestants and Dissenters as they have been doing, there is no reason to trust their desire for a union with the other churches.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JEWISH COMMENT ON AN EAST AFRICAN ZION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S proposal to the Zionists to set apart a portion of British East Africa as a Jewish colony presents a new and picturesque phase of the Zionist movement; and there is much speculation as to whether the offer will be accepted or rejected. At the Basle convention, where the plan was made public by Dr. Theodor Herzl, marked differences of opinion developed. It was decided to appoint a commission of nine to look into details and decide upon the advisability of sending an expedition to investigate the proposed site, but even this preliminary action was opposed by the Russian delegates, who left the hall in protest.



DR. THEODOR HERZL,
The leader of the Zionists.

The American Jewish papers are not at all enthusiastic in regard to the new proposal. "The politics of Great Britain," remarks *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), "may be in accord and perfect conformity with this unexpected tender. Perhaps the immigration question will thus be solved more satisfactorily than if it proceeded as it has been doing, to the discomfiture of the element which occasioned the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the question of immigration into the empire." And *The Jewish American* (Detroit) says:

"The establishment of a Jewish colony in Africa under the suzerainty of England may offer some hope for the relief of a portion of our brethren who suffer under the yoke of tyranny, but it is not the original Zionism of Nordau and Herzl, which contemplated the return of the Jews to their original home, and the establishment there of an independent government, with Judaism as the state religion.

"If Zionism is a mere colonization scheme, and will admit itself to be such, it will gain the ready support of all Jews, reform and orthodox. This much has been urged from the beginning. But whether Zionism does not know itself, or whether for some par-

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ticular reason its leaders are seeking to hide its true identity we can not tell."

Jewish Comment (Baltimore) is squarely opposed to the plan:

"There can be no enthusiasm for East Africa. It is a cold business proposition, and must be figured out in profit and loss categories. It may mean something more. Lord Rothschild is quoted in its favor. If the Zionists take it up, we may be sure that the ICA [Jewish Colonization Association] will be with them, for that association could not withstand the combined pressure of the Zionists and Lord Rothschild. Once together, they may get to understand and trust each other enough to join hands in the Holy Land. The dangers of accepting East Africa to the Zionists are serious. If the colony manages to get along, it will be hard to move. If it meets with reverses, Jewish colonization will be at a discount everywhere. Prudence raises a voice against the East African experiment. Zionism can afford to wait. It would be a sorry spectacle, after years of heroic agitation, to find a grave for Jewish hopes in the wilds of Africa."

The American Hebrew (New York) says:

"An offer from England was not unexpected, for it had been known that a settlement in Egypt under British rule was being contemplated. The effect of this opening to the Zionist movement, whether it accepts it or rejects it, can not but be serious. Should it accept the offer, the question arises, Can the organization still retain its Palestinean ideal as a solution of the Jewish question, will not a diversion be a dissipation of its energies, a loss of its orthodox adherents, and, moreover, the greater loss of all basis for arguments formerly advanced with much enthusiasm? It will surely require a strong force to accept East Africa and still not forget Palestine. A falling off in the number of adherents from certain quarters may almost certainly be expected, tho a corresponding increase in other directions is not improbable.

"But, accepting the offer, the Zionist Congress becomes the representative of the Jewish people in political negotiations; it will stand as the one great institution, with whom other organizations will be compelled to act. An enormous power will be placed at its disposal. From a movement treated indifferently by the well-to-do and prosperous among us, it may become the rallying center for forces now spent in diverse colonizing works.

"Again, the organization, keeping the Palestine solution still in view, will be able to test the working capacity of its administrative force and the loyalty of its constituency, by engaging in a free colonization scheme without the miserable entanglements of a Mohammedan's caprice. Governed as it is by a democratic congress, it can test the intelligence of its followers in indorsing or refusing to indorse the plans of the executive; in short, the movement will be enabled to prove that should Zion come true, there will be no dreamers to kill it with impractical or conflicting schemes.

"The movement has come to a turning-point in its existence. It is to be hoped that it will act with deliberation, clearness, and the welfare of the entire Jewish people at heart. The statesmanship of Dr. Herzl will be called into play as never before, for if he succeeds in holding his supporters strongly behind him, abiding by a majority decision, whatever it may be, the organization will rise much strengthened from this important crisis."

The territory that Great Britain offers is an elevated tract 200 miles long on the Uganda Railway, between Mau and Nairobi. It is said to be admirably watered, fertile, cool, covered with noble forests, almost uninhabited, and as healthy for Europeans as Great Britain.

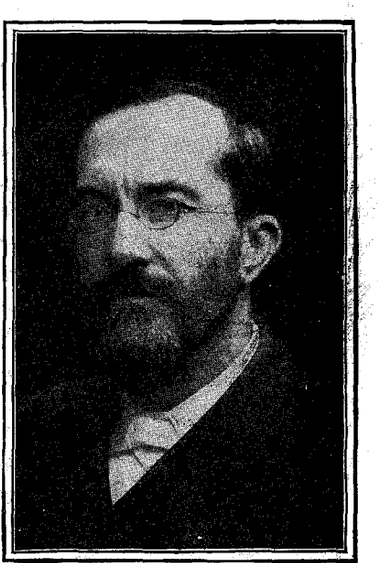
The Associated Press and the Vatican.—The great amount of space devoted by the daily papers to events connected with the death of Pope Leo and the election of his successor has led in some quarters to the charge that the Associated Press is unduly dominated by Roman Catholic influences. "The Baptist and Methodist churches of the United States," remarks *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), "together outnumber the Roman Catholics, and these churches do not receive one-tenth the notice given to Roman Catholic events, while they furnish a far larger proportion of readers of the daily papers." The same paper continues:

"A few weeks ago two Methodist bishops, Foster and Hurst, died. Of the death of one not a line was sent out by the Associated Press, and scarcely a dozen lines concerning the other. Yet both were greater scholars than Leo XIII. One, Bishop Foster, was one of the most eminent preachers and eloquent orators America has produced, and both represented ecclesiastically a larger number of native Americans than does the Pope at Rome.

"We do not believe that the Associated Press is controlled by the Roman Catholic Church, but it does seem at times to show far more consideration for that church and its representatives than it does for Protestants and non-Catholics. This may be due to the fact that Roman Catholics are more aggressive in their demands and in their efforts to secure the publication of information relating to their church and its work. The Associated Press does a great service for the community, greater than the community realizes or appreciates, but it will be a sad day for the Associated Press and for the daily papers it serves if the American people should become convinced that that great news-gathering agency is a tool of the Roman Catholic Church or of any sectarian or class body. Powerful as is the influence of that press and the daily papers which compose it, its power would be lost as quickly as was Samson's when shorn of his locks."

THE ATONEMENT AND THE MODERN MIND.

IN an article on the "Decay of the Consciousness of Sin," which recently appeared in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 22), was presented the point of view of one who thinks that the sense of sin is an unimportant factor in Christian experience. An exactly opposite view is taken by the Rev. Dr. James Denney, of the United Free Church College, Glasgow, whose new book on "The Death of Christ" has been widely reviewed on both sides of the Atlantic. Writing in the August issue of *The Expositor* (London), Dr. Denney declares his belief that we lose the very heart of Christianity, "unless it becomes true to us that *Christ died for our sins*." He says further:



JAMES DENNEY, D.D.,
Professor of New Testament Language, Literature and Theology, at the United Free Church College, Glasgow.

"It is the presence of a mediator, as Westcott says in one of his letters, which makes the Christian religion what it is; and the forgiveness of sins is mediated to us through Christ, just as the knowledge of God as the Father is mediated, or the assurance of a life beyond death. But there is something *specific* about the mediation of forgiveness; the gift and the certainty of it come to us, not simply through Christ, but through the blood of his cross. The sum of his relation to sin is that he died for it. God forgives, but this is the way in which His forgiveness comes. He forgives freely, but it is at this cost to Himself and to the Son of His love."

There is a tendency on the part of the modern mind, continues Dr. Denney, to attempt to reduce the higher realities of life and religion to a merely physical level. He cites the attitude toward sin as an example, and goes on to say:

"The atonement becomes incredible if the consciousness of sin is extinguished or explained away. There is nothing for the atonement to do; there is nothing to relate it to; it is as unreal as a rock in the sky. But many minds at the present time, under the influence of current conceptions in biology, do explain it away. All life is one, they argue. It rises from the same spring, it runs the

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same course, it comes to the same end. The life of man is rooted in nature, and that which beats in my veins is an inheritance from an immeasurable past. It is absurd to speak of my responsibility for it, or of my guilt because it manifests itself in me, as it inevitably does, in such and such forms. There is no doubt that this mode of thought is widely prevalent, and that it is one of the most serious hindrances to the acceptance of the Gospel, and especially of the atonement. How are we to appreciate it? We must point out, I think, the consequence to which it leads. If a man denies that he is responsible for the nature which he has inherited—denies responsibility for it on the ground that it *is* inherited—it is a fair question to ask him for what he *does* accept responsibility. When he has divested himself of the inherited nature, what is left? The real meaning of such disowning of responsibility is that a man asserts that his life is a part of the physical phenomena of the universe, and nothing else; and he forgets, in the very act of making the assertion, that if it were true, it could not be so much as made. The merely physical is transcended in every such assertion; and the man who has transcended it, rooted tho his life be in nature, and one with the life of the whole and of all the past, must take the responsibility of living that life out on the high level of self-consciousness and morality which his very disclaimer involves. The sense of sin, which wakes spontaneously with the perception that he is not what he ought to have been, must not be explained away; at the level which life has reached in him, this is unscientific, as well as immoral; his sin—for I do not know another word for it—must be realized as all that it is in the moral world, if he is ever to welcome the atonement and leave his sin behind. We have no need of words like sin and atonement—we could not have the experiences which they designate—unless we had a higher than merely natural life; and one of the tendencies of the modern mind, which has to be counteracted by the evangelist, is the tendency induced by physical and especially by biological science to explain the realities of personal experience by sub-personal categories. In conscience, in this sense of personal dignity, in the ultimate inability of man to deny the self which he is, we have always an appeal against such tendencies which can not fail; but it needs to be made resolutely, when conscience is lethargic and the whole bias of the mind is to the other side."

If the atonement is anything to the mind, it is everything, maintains Dr. Denney. "It is the most profound of all truths, and the most recreative." We quote, in conclusion:

"The atonement determines more than anything else our conceptions of God, of man, of history, and even of nature; it determines them, for we must bring them all in some way into accord with it. It is the inspiration of all thought, the impulse and the law of all action—the key, in the last resort, to all suffering. Whether we call it a fact or a truth, a power or a doctrine, it is that in which the *differentia* of Christianity, its peculiar and exclusive character, is specifically shown; it is the focus of revelation, the point at which we see deepest into the truth of God, and come most completely under its power. For those who recognize it at all it is Christianity in brief; it concentrates in itself, as in a germ of infinite potency, all that the wisdom, power, and love of God mean in relation to sinful men."

How Ministers' Sons Turn Out.—It has often been said that "ministers' children turn out worse than other people's children," but in the opinion of *The Pacific Churchman* (San Francisco), this saying will have to be revised. The paper named has been investigating the subject, and reports:

"Think for a moment of Emerson, whose ancestors had been ministers for five generations. James Russell Lowell started from a minister's home. Oliver Wendell Holmes learned to tune his lyre in his father's parsonage. Henry Ward Beecher sprang from the loins of a grand old minister of brain and brawn.

"Looking at the records of literature in England, we find the same thing. Addison, Thomson, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Young, Cowper, Montgomery, Heber, and Tennyson were 'sons of the prophets,' and withal hymn-writers and great poets. Turning to philosophy, you have the same story. Dugald Stewart, Reid, Abercrombie, and Bentham were parsons' sons.

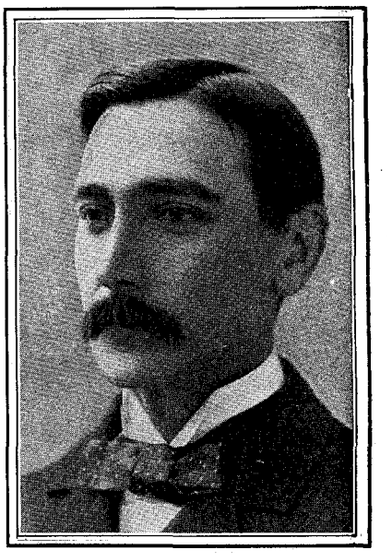
"In general literature we find multitudes of ministers' sons. Swift, Macaulay, Thackeray, Kingsley, and Matthew Arnold were clergymen's sons.

"Of the more recent past or still living are such men as Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Curzon, Cecil Rhodes, W. T. Stead, Anthony Hope, R. D. Blackmore, Henry James, Marcus Dods, and Grant Allen. Such names as these, supplemented by thousands less conspicuous, but none the less useful, that can be found in any American or English work of national biography, will stand as an abiding witness that ministers' sons turn out—and they turn out well."

"As a generality," adds *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati), "we believe that, contrary to the popular aphorism, the ordinary run of ministers' children are, in virtue, as one might expect them to be, up to if not above the average of the children of our best citizens."

THE NEW MOVEMENT FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

THE "Religious Education Association" was organized in Chicago in February, 1903. Its object is "to render such general assistance as shall increase the efficiency of all individuals and organizations now engaged in religious and moral instruction, serving as a clearing-house for ideas and activities, unifying, stimulating, and developing all those forces which together can secure to religion and morality their true place and their proper influence." It has already enrolled more than fifteen hundred members, and the number is rapidly increasing. Prof. Frank Knight Sanders, the president of the association, says in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (September):



PROF. FRANK KNIGHT SANDERS,

Dean of the Theological Faculty of Yale University, and President of the Religious Education Association.

"A perusal of the list of members conclusively shows that the religious and educational strength of the country is already centering in the association. This gives ample reason to anticipate steady and important progress as a result of the movement. It is noteworthy that this association, within three months after its organization, had nearly one-half as many active members (with the same annual fee of two dollars) as the National Educational Association after its thirty years of illustrious history and unparalleled service to general education."

Since the organization of the association, its executive board has appointed two executive officers, thirty-nine state or provincial directors, and one hundred and thirty-three committeemen to be in executive charge of the sixteen departments of religious education at present organized: universities and colleges, theological seminaries, churches and pastors, Sunday-schools, secondary public schools, elementary public schools, private schools, teacher training, Christian associations, young people's societies, the home, libraries, the press, correspondence instruction, summer assemblies, religious art and music. We quote further:

"The association plans to make each annual convention the occasion for a noteworthy permanent contribution to the working literature of religious education. No pains will be spared to insure that the next convention, in March, 1904, will afford such a treatment of 'The Bible in its Practical Application to Life.' The association will do its constructive work through its departments, and

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should not anticipate their action. Each one of the sixteen is in charge of an important field, altho public interest seems to be particularly centered upon the religious education of the young in the Sunday-school, the day school, and the home. A great and puzzling problem is that of the elementary and secondary public schools. These departments are under the wise guidance of well-known men who are fully identified with public-school interests, and yet are in complete sympathy with an effort to reasonably promote religious growth side by side with mental training. These and other departments have organized, initiated investigations, and will be heard from as soon as there can be a judicious publication of results. An organization so far-reaching must make haste slowly, notwithstanding the natural desire on the part of the public for immediate reforms of all abuses.

"A factor of no inconsiderable value in the promotion of these interests will be the Council of Religious Education, as yet unorganized. It will be composed of sixty active members of the organization, each one chosen as an expert, on the basis of his actual contributions to the cause of religious education. This body will give itself to the initiation, conduct, discussion, and completion of investigations, on the basis of which it will make authoritative recommendations."

The Religious Education Association, we are told in conclusion, "welcomes to membership not only those who are actively engaged in the work of religious education, such as ministers, professional men, secretaries, or teachers, but every one who desires to make his or her influence felt in promoting a wise progress in religious and moral education."

WANTED: A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL POPE.

THAT the principle embodied in the papacy is winning favor among other branches of the Christian church than the Roman Catholic is evident from a recent editorial appearing in the New York *Churchman*. This leading organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church has come to the conclusion that "a chief executive is as necessary for the church as for the nation." It says: "The past few weeks have shown how wide the interest is in the Roman effort to unify the voice of Christendom by giving it expression in a personal head. Christendom should be unified, and it could have a head, not only without damage to itself, but to its incalculable help, provided that head should be a constitutional and representative one." *The Churchman* continues:

"As a national church we have no such representative, tho the history of Christianity justifies it and the experience of every organization demonstrates its necessity. The time is passed to point complacently to the papacy as a warning against such a development. The history of the papacy furnishes all the evidence needed against a false use of authority and against its unreal, unnatural, and unrighteous manipulation; but it also furnishes the most masterful testimony in history to the power of organization. It would be unwisdom amounting almost to madness to forfeit the priceless privileges of organization because the power which they gave was abused in the past and is fraught with danger for the future. If it be dangerous for the church to have a constitutional and representative head, it is more dangerous for it not to have one. We churchmen stand, and have stood, in a great and growing nation, unable to express the mind or to interpret the conscience of the church except at intervals of three years. And having nursed timidity for three years, we are ever ready, with accumulated timidity, to avoid corporate action on any question unless it is circumscribed by what we are pleased to call ecclesiastical limitations. As a necessary consequence our communion has not been, and is not felt to be, a corporate national force to be counted on and dealt with as such by industrial, social, or political organizations. Existing in and having our immediate mission to a nation that has grown up from a group of isolated States into a compact body, developing greater and greater powers in its national legislature and in its Chief Executive, and yet always retaining and emphasizing its representative character, we still linger in the days of 'State's rights,' with isolated dioceses existing largely as independent units and resisting all efforts to develop an organic national life. As a national church we seem to have forfeited, while the nation has adopted and absorbed, the church idea. The country has accepted the corporate principle and acted it out courageously. It has passed from an aggregation of isolated States to the realization of itself as a nation. And yet that nation, with all the dangerous machinery of a strong government (as some churchmen would say), is more democratic than the church. Its heads of States, its national representatives, and its President himself, are held to a stricter account and are kept in closer touch with the people than the bishops of dioceses or the rectors of parishes. If the church is to realize herself as a national church, and if the members of the church in the United States are to grow up to the full consciousness of their obligations as citizens of the kingdom of God, there must be some expression of the national ideal in her organization. It is as necessary to free the church from the evils of diocesanism as from the kindred evils of parochialism and individualism. Some additional and more effective form of organization, therefore, whether it be provinces or some similar system, with an executive head for the national church, has become a necessity."

The Living Church (Milwaukee), another prominent Protestant Episcopal organ, expresses its "cordial agreement" with *The Churchman's* argument. It says further:

"We even go so far as to believe that the progress of the church will remain almost at a standstill until such organization shall be effected.

"We sadly need an executive head to be, after a constitutional manner, the administrator of the church; and we also need most imperatively a system whereby groups of perhaps a dozen neighboring bishops in any immediate locality may have the power quickly to investigate and quietly to adjust any ordinary difficulties that may arise. Few who are not in touch with the actual life of the church realize how frequently this urgent necessity is felt, and how unfortunate it is, very frequently, that we have no way of meeting an emergency. . . . . .

"It is a pleasure to know that *The Churchman* is alive to the urgent necessity."

The Sacred Heart Review (Boston, Rom. Cath.) does not regard *The Churchman's* suggestion in a very serious light, but concedes that it has a certain significance. We quote:

"*The Churchman* comes out boldly for a Protestant Episcopal pope! It does not say pope, but it mentions the papacy as an example of a truly representative executive system.

"'As a national church we have no such representative,' says *The Churchman*, 'tho the history of Christianity justifies it, and the experience of every organization demonstrates its necessity.' The claim to be a 'national church' on the part of a communion which is among the smallest numerically of the chief sects in the United States will cause a passing smile; but the importance of such an utterance with regard to the papacy from the chief organ of the Episcopalians is very great indeed and shows how things have changed."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN a paper read before the American Federation of Catholic Societies at Atlantic City, recently, the Rev. H. G. Gantz stated that out of two hundred and seventy thousand Indians in the United States one hundred and six thousand are Catholics.

A "BIBLE LEAGUE" has been organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church with the avowed purpose of "driving out destructive higher criticism." Its president is Bishop Mallalieu, and the promoters hope to establish branches in every Methodist conference in the country.

THE principal addresses delivered at the Northfield conferences in Massachusetts this summer are collected in the current issue of *Northfield Echoes*. Among the speakers represented are the Rev. R. J. Campbell, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, Prof. E. I. Bosworth, John R. Mott, and Robert E. Speer.

"CONSIDERABLE sport," says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "is made of our preacher President by some thoughtless people, some of whom it would seem ought to know better. It certainly can not be a bad thing for the Chief Executive of this great nation to go about preaching so fundamental and good a thing as personal righteousness; and it does seem strange that there are those whose profession should make them ever ready and eager to welcome the support of any one in their own peculiar work, who would minimize such a contribution as the President is seeking to make. . . Every Christian minister, whatever his politics, should be glad when President Roosevelt proclaims Christian principles to those whom the minister can not reach. And it would not be a bad idea for some of our ministers to study the homiletic method of the President; it might introduce an element of efficiency into some inefficient pulpits."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

ALLEGED ISTHMIAN CANAL CORRUPTION FUNDS.

CORRUPTION funds, employed on a gigantic scale by United States railroad interests, brought about the rejection of the isthmian canal treaty by the Colombian senate, according to charges set forth in the editorial columns of *The South American Journal* (London), an organ of the British investing public. Millions of dollars were expended by the corporations of this country in their efforts to destroy the prospects of the undertaking upon which President Roosevelt has set his heart, if we may accept statements quoted by the English paper, which sees reason to fear that they may have partial foundation in fact, adding:

"It [the canal treaty] was strongly opposed by important vested and speculative interests in the United States, and in the Colombian republic by an antagonistic feeling, actuated in part by patriotic motives and in part by a desire to make a more favorable pecuniary bargain for Colombia than that secured by the terms of the agreement. During the discussion of the treaty in the Colombian senate the hostile influences were untiring, and not, it is suggested, particularly scrupulous in their efforts to prevent its acceptance. That the means adopted were of a somewhat questionable character, tho, in such cases, perhaps, not unusual, may be presumed without much difficulty. The American transcontinental railways naturally regard the construction of an interoceanic canal with no favor, and have doubtless done what they could to defeat the treaty. To them the execution of this stupendous work would probably result in a very serious diversion of freight traffic, or at least injure its carrying value by bringing about, as the consequence of competition, a great reduction in the existing rates. Under these circumstances it was not likely that those who control and administer the affairs of the colossal transcontinental network of railways would submit to this without making a big fight for their own hand, with at least good hope of postponing the evil day. The ultimate realization of an interoceanic canal between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans may be inevitable, but the time of its coming may be delayed, and we are now face to face with the fact that another obstacle has been placed in the path of progress as regards the consummation of this grandiose conception. But this has not been effected at a cheap price, if it be true, as is asserted, that it has cost the transcontinental railways something like five million dollars to procure the rejection of the Panama Canal. From their point of view, it may be that this large sum of money has been well spent. How has it been expended? The New York correspondent of a London contemporary, referring to this matter, observes: 'The Colombian senate is controlled by the railroads, which at Washington side-tracked the Nicaraguan proposition, substituting Panama for it. It is asserted now that the United States will not be allowed to build either canal, the railroads being strong enough to defeat both projects by holding them up indefinitely in the South American legislative assemblies. The millions of dollars which have already been spent in defeating the canal will be supplemented by other millions to preserve the traffic monopoly of the American railways.' The policy pursued is simple, but apparently efficacious. At Washington it is to play at battledore between the Panama and Nicaragua Canal projects, and in South America it is obviously to have recourse to sinister influences inimical to the purity of political life. To say that the 'Colombian senate is controlled by the railroads' is a grave impeachment. We can not deny that in every part of the world individuals may be found who are capable of being corrupted, and it is of course possible that in Colombia there may have been isolated instances of senators having 'itching palms,' ready to sell their conscience and their country for a base consideration. But the rejection of the treaty was unanimous, and not even the most credulous could entertain the idea that the Colombian senate does not contain a single member in its midst with integrity beyond the reach of bribery. The insinuation against the honor and patriotism of the Colombian senate is, in fact, a gross and clumsy libel. It may or may not have acted wisely in rejecting the treaty, but that the motives for doing so were high-minded we do not for a moment dispute."

In its review of the situation, the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) makes no mention of corruption funds, having, evidently, not heard of them, or else deeming the reports unworthy of belief. It observes:

"The despatches announcing the decision of the Colombian congress are rather confused. Some of them give the impression that the matter has merely been postponed. A law similar to the Spooner act will have to be voted in order to give the President authority to sign such a treaty as is necessary without exceeding his constitutional authority. Others say the Hay-Herrian treaty has definitively failed, and American newspapers are making mention of the Nicaragua route. We are not so disposed to conclude with these pessimists—perhaps interested—that the acquisition of Panama by the United States has been brought to nought at the last moment. The Americans have no desire to dig the canal by the ruinous Nicaragua route, and the Colombians have every motive to wish that the canal shall be constructed through their territory, a thing they are not in a position to accomplish themselves. An agreement, therefore, is probable, especially as the Americans are just the ones to settle the financial objections, public and private, that may have cropped up, and to bring to bear upon Colombia a pressure of which no third Power has the least disposition in the world to diminish the effect. The suggestion has already been made that a movement for independence be inaugurated in the state of Panama, which is furious at the vote of the senate in Bogota. Independence would enable the state of Panama to deal directly with the United States. Colombia has every inducement to reflect, and those who look on have reason to form in advance some idea of the direction in which the second thoughts of the Colombian Government will lead it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNREST THROUGHOUT SPAIN.

DISCONTENT in the army amounting almost to insubordination, an epidemic of strikes, and an aggressive republican agitation, have combined to impart to the internal situation of Spain a character that elicits as much pessimistic comment as ever in Europe. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) repeats its frequent expressions of doubt as to whether there is any hope left for Spain, while the Paris *Times*, tho not without hope, thinks matters are going from bad to worse. The London *Times*, which has devoted considerable space recently to the condition of affairs in the Iberian peninsula, says, in the course of an elaborate editorial:

"That Republican stalwart, Señor Salmeron, whose name carries one back to the turbulent days before and just after the Alfonsist restoration, has sent a circular all over the country bidding his followers to organize meetings which shall 'criticize, censure, and attack the monarchical *régime*, while showing its incompatibility with the national spirit craving for justice.' Simultaneously, the army and the remnant of the navy, irregularly paid and deprived of their chances of work and promotion by the results of the war with America, are giving ominous signs of trouble. After that war retrenchment became a political necessity; and this retrenchment, following upon defeat, has greatly exasperated the officers. The same feeling which led Admiral Cervera to resign his position as head of the navy general staff is leading his angry juniors in both services to say outrageous things in their professional papers, and to talk openly of 'employing the force of force rather than the force of reason.'

"Everybody will feel sympathy with the young King, thrust into this disagreeable situation at an age when he can hardly be expected to cope with it. Everybody, too, will regret that the queen-mother, who ruled Spain as Regent with so much ability and tact during her son's minority, should by the nature of the case be unable to give much help. As to the statesmen of Spain, who are they? For years, politics were a game played according to well-known rules—a perpetual cricket match betwen the elevens of Señor Canovas, the Conservative, and Señor Sagasta, the Liberal. But these clever captains are dead, and they have left, it would seem, no successors capable of attracting the country's attention or of persuading it that the same old game should be allowed to proceed indefinitely. The world will learn, not without a certain grim amusement, that the Liberal party believes itself strong enough to deal with the Socialists and the military difficul-

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ties, and that its new leader is probably to be General Weyler. It will be interesting to know how the pacifier of Cuba will bring his record into harmony with Liberal principles, or how far his program for the future will depart from his practises in the past. The army may very likely welcome him, and the Republicans may possibly regard him as a Prim, who may at the favorable moment give them what they want. Foreign observers will be content to hope that this kind of solution may be avoided. The years that followed the deposition of Queen Isabella were not such as any rational people ought to wish to go through again."

LOCALIZING THE BALKAN DISTURBANCE.

AUSTRIA and Russia are one in desiring a localization of Balkan disturbances within a comparatively limited area. This explains the situation as it exists to-day, or to this effect every leading English newspaper expresses itself. But there is some disagreement between the two Powers, resulting primarily from the presence of the Russian squadron in Turkish waters for a length of time that has caused the Austrian Government keen anxiety. So the incident is interpreted. Austria and Russia, we are assured by *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "conceive themselves to

SULTAN AND BALKANITES.

BALKAN AGITATORS—"We will make you free us, tyrant!"
SULTAN—"I wish I could free myself."
—*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

have the best of reasons for keeping the Turk where he is for the present and postponing any more definite solution than the reform of his government. This we can see in the extreme anxiety of Count Lamsdorff [Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs] to persuade the Bulgarian Government that Russia, in seeking satisfaction for the murder of her consuls, means no encouragement whatever to the Christian insurgents." Russia is alarming Europe by her proceedings, however, unless the London *Standard* is much mistaken. It declares:

"So nervous have the Powers who are closely interested in the Balkans become that if Russian vessels were to remain much longer in Turkish moorings, one or more of them would inevitably be tempted to send up ships in something like equivalent strength by way of counterpoise. In Vienna, indeed, a most interesting, if somewhat visionary, set of speculations seems to have already gained currency. If Russian and British vessels alone were to concentrate within view of the Turkish capital, would it not mean that ancient antagonisms were about to be revived? If, again, French and Italian squadrons were to join them, would not the reasonable interpretation be that the Powers were unanimously resolved to apply coercion to the Sultan? The air has been so charged with electricity that political listeners may well have deceived themselves into thinking that they heard the rumble of the thunder. Meanwhile, the Russian Government can congratulate itself upon having secured the prompt acceptance of its immediate demands—the punishment of all concerned in the murder of M. Rostkovsky—with a promptitude that goes far to justify the summary methods of persuasion adopted. Moreover, a certain amount of progress has been made in the accomplishment of those reforms in administration for which it has assumed responsibility conjointly with Austria, and which were sternly recalled to the Porte's recollection on the occasion of that outrage."

But the London *Saturday Review* issues a warning against too much faith in stories of "Turkish misrule." Russia, moreover, it adds, "has sufficient domestic troubles to deter her from reckless adventures." *The Speaker* (London) is less convinced. "We are incapable of guessing," it asserts, "what Russia's policy in Macedonia can be, nor have we the clue to the movements of her fleet. But in the long run—if not now, then it may be next year—if the crisis follows the usual course of events in the East, the Power which begins by insisting on reform, and plays the part of protector to a resolute race in revolt, will find itself compelled to think of occupying the country itself, to prevent recurring massacres. That Austria should hold the west and Russia the east of Macedonia would for a moment be a welcome relief." But the condition of the people of the Balkans would be made worse in the end by such a proceeding, we are told. "Their independence would be no better than a name." Further:

"If England holds aloof, the moment will come when it will be too late to protest against such a consummation as this. France is hampered by her Russian ties, and Italy is an unwilling ally of Austria. In this matter we are the diplomatic pivot. With us France and Italy might act. Without us they will do more than they did in the Armenian crisis, when Signor Crispi mobilized an army which waited only for the signal from London. Public opinion in France is already restless at what M. de Pressensé [the distinguished member of the French Chamber] calls the 'abdication of the Western Powers,' and Italy is assembling a fleet in Sicilian waters. We could find no nobler way of consecrating our new friendships than by reviving the tradition of duty and humanity in the Near East. The only solution worthy of civilization is a mixed occupation of Macedonia, not by two Powers, but by the whole concert, with a program which would ultimately work out the same liberation which Crete enjoys to-day."

Russia's action in sending her fleet to Turkish waters is a grave feature of the complications, according to the London *Times*. It regards the irritation expressed in Vienna at Russia's course as a warning of troubles yet to come. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has editorials which bear out this London opinion. The Austrian organ says Russia's conduct will create suspicion and anxiety. In Germany there is more reserve. The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"A war between Bulgaria and Turkey would be a misfortune for Europe. No matter how it went, the real difficulties of the crisis would only begin. Bulgaria's craving for expansion is insatiable. With the simplicity of the self-seeking natural man, the Bulgarian regards it as a matter of course that he should have his way, and everybody is expected to act accordingly. The Bulgarian can not comprehend why all Europe and America as well do not support him in his longing to be great. Roumanians, Greeks, Servians, Turks, and, if possible, Albanians too, must be constrained, enslaved, exterminated, in order that Bulgaria may have room in which to attain her civilizing aim. Should the Bulgarians triumph (against probability) in a war with Turkey, there would be no way of handling them. From Russia they received their independence as a gift, Servian incompetence subsequently helped them to cheap laurels, and the result is that while they are unable to lift their country out of the slough in which it is wallowing, they are for that very reason laying about them in all directions. Bulgarian victory over Turkey in war would bring no peace to the Balkans. On the contrary, the war-dance would be only at the commencement of its frenzies. Until the Bulgarians have been thoroughly unified, until they have been brought to understand clearly that human beings live on the other side of the mountains as well as on their side, it is idle to expect any sort of peace from them.

"Turkey, too, would make a bad victor. It is always difficult to deal with the Sultan and the Sublime Porte. Seldom have relations with the Sultan been so tortuous as during the period of the Greco-Turkish war. The most energetic methods had to be employed by diplomatists in order to hold Turkish feeling in check. A new war of victory would fire Mohammedan fury in the most perilous fashion. The relations of the Powers with Turkey would

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be more difficult rather than more manageable. In short, whether Turkey or Bulgaria gained the upper hand in a war, it would probably become essential to keep the victor in check by a strong demonstration of military force. The European concert would have a thankless and tremendous task on its hands."

The plans of Austria and Russia for the pacification of the Balkans have practically failed, declares the Paris *Temps*, which speaks at times almost with the authority of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The paper adds:

"Turkey has evidently not taken the agreement between Russia and Austria too seriously. That agreement did not impress Turkey as any too substantial and sincere. It is, nevertheless, certain that Russia acted throughout in most perfect good faith and with all the disinterestedness that could be expected in a diplomatic agreement. With perfect preciseness and perfect candor the Czar sent to the Balkan nationalities, through Count Lamsdorff, counsels of prudence and moderation. But now Ottoman promises remain a dead letter. What is the position of Russia in the face of the Slav peoples of the Balkans, and, above all, in the face of her own people? The very prestige of Russia is damaged in the Balkan peninsula. Two Russian consuls have been killed. It has not been stated—notwithstanding the agreement which makes Austria and Russia one—that a hair has fallen from the head of an Austrian consular agent. Is Mohammedan fanaticism subtle? The truth is that the Ottoman Government need exercise no excessive perspicacity to detect the secret and original defect of the Austro-Russian agreement. Austria and Russia promised each other not to intervene. But the most serious peril would not have been in their direct action. Turkey herself is intervening. And when she decimates the Christian populations of Macedonia, when she creates a desolation and a solitude, with fire and sword, from Novi-Bazar to Salonica, do her proceedings displease Austria and Russia equally? Turkey is exterminating Slavs. Now there can never be Slavs enough to suit Russia. There are always too many to suit Austria."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NATIVE CHINESE PRESS ON RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

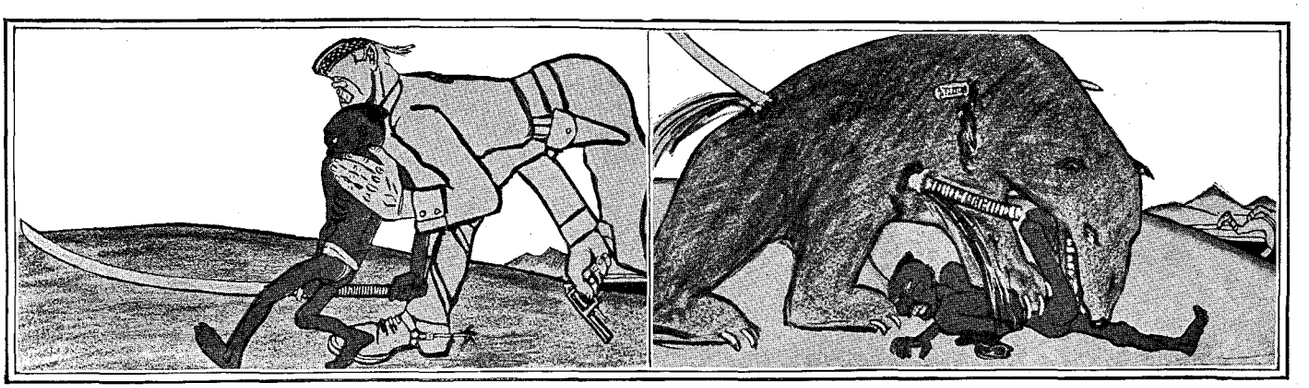
NATIVE newspapers throughout China are doing their best to stir the population to discontent, if not revolt, in the opinion of competent observers in Peking and Shanghai. Russia is singled out as an object of attack, a fact which, according to some European papers, has won for the Empress-Dowager the support of St. Petersburg in her crusade against native journals and journalists. The native journals are usually printed in Shanghai or elsewhere within the limits of foreign jurisdiction, and then smuggled into the most remote viceroyalties. *The Celestial Empire*, a British paper published in Shanghai, prints its usual instalment of quotations from this native press, among them the following attack upon Russian methods, which appeared in the *Tung Wen Hu Pao* (Shanghai):

"The Chinese authorities are many, and the ways of sending in bribes by the Russians are also many. Our Government depends upon a certain prince to solve all difficulties in the diplomatic circle. Ti Lien Ying, the eunuch, has great influence in the palace, and a certain princess, having been very friendly with the legation ladies, can speak to her superiors with good result. They are the authorities of China. In reality the viceroys and governors of different provinces have no influence whatever, and are under the control of the Peking authorities. The Russians being aware of this, put all their strength to bribe the above-mentioned people, for the result obtained from them will be good and perfect. The Russians must have told the Chinese authorities that they are unsafe personally, and as they believe this, then Russia assumes the responsibility for their protection. As the bribes are heavy and the words sweet, it is no wonder that they should have fallen into her trap. The eunuch, being unable to know the general affairs of the country, would serve those who have presented him with bribes and do his best for them. We do not believe that the prince and princess actually received bribes at all, but Russia would have presented them with valuables or other precious articles, altho they are not monetary bribes. She understands which officials have strong influence and which have not, and she aims at the former in sending bribes to them. Consequently, Russia is always successful in doing her work. No matter whether the secret treaty is signed or not, Manchuria is as good as gone."

Russia's methods of negotiating a treaty with China are dwelt upon at length in another leading native paper, the *Shu Pao* (Shanghai), a publication which has become familiar by name to the whole civilized world because of the Empress-Dowager's efforts to have its editors beaten to death. Says the native organ:

"We published some news the other day regarding the [proposed Russo-Chinese] treaty, from which we may know that Russia has forced China to accept her demand. The Russian Minister at Peking says that he has asked the representatives of England, Japan, and the United States about this matter, and the reply was that they would not interfere with it at all; he hopes China will not believe the words of others, so that friendly intercourse may not be cut off. We understand that the Japanese and the United States ministers at Peking have sent in five articles to the Chinese and Russian authorities there, demanding a reply within five days, and the Russian Government has returned four articles in their reply. How could it be possible that the three Powers would not interfere with Russian demands on China? Is Russia going to cheat others? The Russian Minister has said that no interference will be made by England, Japan, or the United States. Then China believed what was told to her and acted accordingly. If China did not act according to the advice of others, then how could the friendly intercourse be cut off through the influence of others? This is proved to be contrary to what the Russian Minister has said. Manchuria belongs to China, and she ought not to wait for outside interference before she is bold enough not to allow Russia to take possession of Manchuria, no matter whether other countries interfere with it or not.

"On the first occasion Russia declared that she did not fear at all if she were in conflict with the three Powers. This was done in order to frighten us. On the second occasion Russia had notified China that both should maintain mutual friendship, so that



THE RUNAWAY ALLY.

I. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance——

II. Becomes Operative for the First Time in Manchuria.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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she may help us in case of need; that she may entice us to fall into her trap by means of sweet words. Lastly, she advised China not to depend upon England, Japan, and the United States for her protection. China knows that England and Japan did everything for the benefit of others, while Russia wants to seek interest in China for herself only. Therefore she stops others from similar interests. We do not know how the Russian Minister would answer us. He says that Russia is very friendly with China, and as great difficulty has arisen in the diplomatic service, why does she still raise so much trouble against China, instead of helping her in case other Powers would make fresh demands? On the contrary, Russia has tried her best to deprive us of our sovereign rights, and sent in claims which China can never be able to accept.

"The Russian Minister has said that Russia would not fear if she were in conflict with the three Powers, and if so, why did she notify them asking whether they would interfere? If they do, is Russia ready to begin the war? Prince Ching [of the Foreign Office] is aware that Russia only threatens us and entices us with sweet words."

THE PROMOTION OF M. DE WITTE.

EUROPEAN journals are endeavoring to explain just what it is that has happened to Sergei Yulievitch de Witte, for ten brilliant years Russian Minister of Finance, and now the beneficiary of a promotion that seems difficult of explanation. For M. de Witte, "Atlas of the Autocracy," as one British organ has termed him, was provided with a successor on the eve of the long-heralded celebration of his tenth year in office. St. Petersburg witnessed recently a gathering of men prominent in Russian finance, this conference having been called solely to arrange for some becoming tribute to the man who, like Alexander Hamilton, had touched the corpse of his country's credit and caused it to spring to life. Now M. de Witte finds himself a promoted man, to the mystification of many. His new post details upon him the duty of giving his opinion when it is asked. He is now a member, and may even become President, of the Council of the Empire. "The chief function of the Council of the Empire," notes *The Statesman's Year-Book*, "is that of examining into the projects of laws which are brought before it by the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of discussing the budget and all the expenditures to be made during the year. But the Council has no power of proposing alterations and modifications of the laws of the realm; it is, properly speaking, a consultative institution in matters of legislation." Such is the "promotion" meted out to the "Atlas of the Autocracy," of whom R. E. C. Long wrote last January in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"It is now ten years since M. Witte succeeded to the discredited Ministry of M. Vishnegradsky, and gained his first opportunities for doing in the name of the state everything that he had formerly denounced in the name of the people. During these ten years he has appeared in innumerable *rôles*. He has been responsible for an increase in the revenue unparalleled in any other European or American State. He has been the builder of railways; the Father Matthew of a demoralized population; the friend of peace; the creator of industries; the humanizer of taxation; the monopolizer of everything; the friend of the prosperous oppressed; the speaking-tube of Russia to Europe; and all these parts he has played with an assiduity and resolution worthy of the illustrious mother-race which has produced De Witts, De Wittes, and De Wets to astonish all the world. There is no apparent link between any two of his achievements. But piecing them very carefully together, acute critics see in the picture produced the traits of an unmistakable ambition. The purpose of every measure undertaken by the Minister of Finance during the last ten years, they allege, is the same: the creation of an omnipotent state, owner or sole disposer of all sources of wealth in the empire; a state with the civil inhabitants merged in officialdom, dependent on the Government for their daily bread, and servants of an autocracy henceforth safe forever."

This man is, in a word, to quote our authority once more, "the greatest finance minister of modern times," who "has transformed the supposed bankrupt empire into a modern state, rapidly advancing in material prosperity."

Even before the recent promotion of Russia's brilliant Minister of Finance to membership in the Council of the Empire, with the prospect of his becoming its President, the London *Public Opinion* noted the interesting fact that "each of the four great Powers with whom the future of the world is said by the political horoscopist to lie, has one peculiarly commanding personality among those who control its affairs." In America it is President Roosevelt, in Germany the Kaiser, in Great Britain Mr. Chamberlain, in Russia M. de Witte. To quote further:

"Ten years ago the Russian Minister of Finance was practically unknown; to-day there are few who take an intelligent interest in industrial and political progress to whom Sergei Yulevitch Witte is not a good deal more than a name. In that brief space Russia has undergone something tantamount to a revolution. Industries have been fostered, gigantic state monopolies have been created, huge surpluses have taken the place of deficits in the national budget. And all this is the work of one man, and that man is M. de Witte. That his work has been an unalloyed boon to the Russian people it would need some courage to assert. He has his detractors, of course; the greater his achievements the more certain is it that they will not escape sweeping condemnation. In the process of the most peaceful revolution vested interests must be effected, personal predilections must be rudely shocked, and some inconvenience and injury occasioned to individuals and localities. . . . M. de Witte's greatest achievement during his decade as Finance Minister has been to double the Russian revenue. How it is that Russia has permitted herself to be fleeced as he has fleeced her by new taxation during years when larger and larger surpluses have been created it passes the wit of the average Western mind to understand. The Russian taxpayer is a patient beast. What has been done with these surpluses is no secret. M. de Witte has used them to buy up various concerns, such as the liquor trade, and has gradually turned the state into a gigantic trading corporation, the profits of which go, not in relief of taxation, but in buying up other concerns. He is making the most remarkable experiment in monopoly known in the whole world's history. The De Witte trusts, as they might be called, are a more astounding development than anything to be found in America."

There is another report of the former Finance Minister's promotion which makes him President of the Council of Ministers, as well as member of the Council of the Empire. Such is the version accepted in France, where the leading organs insist, according to cabled reports, that he has been "side-tracked." However, as the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) says, M. de Witte has before now snatched glory from humiliation, to the discomfiture of his enemies. We quote:

"It goes without saying that a minister who has been ten years in office acquires a collection of implacable hatreds which, as likely as not, are the best evidence of his capacity. This is extremely likely to be the case in Russia, where criticism is primarily directed toward those functions which come under the authority of a finance minister."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

IRRECONCILABLE IRELAND.—"The Land Bill has passed the English House of Lords," says *The United Irishman* (Dublin). "Not a single improvement has been effected in it. On the contrary, its provisions, wretched as they were as to shooting rights and as to the laborers, have been made more wretched still."

THE BOLD BOY OF THE BALKANS.—"The personality of Boris Sarafov is interesting and typical of the movement he directs," says the London *Saturday Review*. "He possesses abundant courage, but when we have said that, we have exhausted his virtues. He doubtless believes in his cause, but that may be said of many miscreants. A master of disguises, an expert in bribery, and a born leader of men, he seems to be at once ubiquitous, invulnerable, and irresistible. He has established a reign of terror throughout three vilayets, the majority of whose population desire only to be let alone; he flouts pashas, outwits kaimakams, and eludes flying squadrons of zapties; none ever knows where he is until an outrage is committed, and then, before the authorities have recovered from their surprise, he is probably a hundred miles away. When the bank was blown up at Salonica, he stood by disguised as a policeman. He has never ordered a crime which he was not ready to commit himself. He would make an ideal hero for a penny novelette."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

NOONDAY SHAFTS OF CUPID.

MIDDLE-AGED LOVE-STORIES. By Josephine Daskam. Cloth, 4½ x 7½ in., 29 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISS DASKAM has trained the public what to expect from her pen, and the present volume of seven short stories will not disappoint her admirers. The title is rather heavy-footed, and the captious critic might object to its grammar. Stories about the loves of middle-aged people will not appeal overpoweringly even to the middle-aged. Romantic love, which is the brand preferred by the literary gourmets, is a rare visitant to the fourth or fifth decade. Happily for the interest of the reader, Miss Daskam has invested her middle-aged persons, who succumb to the tender sentiment, with all the ardor of those in the spring-time of life. They blush, they throb, they become agitated, and, like the Gentiles, "devise vain things."

JOSEPHINE DASKAM.

They are charming stories, whether she is telling of the man who falls in love with the nurse who has come to look after his married sister, preparatory to an operation; or of the elegant gentleman who marries the lady who is bent on reforming the village; or of the woman teacher in the woman's college, who yearned back seven years to the lusty young German who had asked her to marry him, and who wrote him that she would, which brought him across the ocean as fast as modern steam could speed him; or of the "old maid" (that is a harsh word, and really never suggests itself, no matter what age Miss Daskam's feminine converts to love may be!) who sends the old French professor back to the fishing-village he was pining for, with the legacy which she had meant "to do" Europe on; or of the really dreadful case of the silver-haired gentleman who thought it was the daughter he was in love with, and then found out it was her mamma, which was far more *convenable,* or of the country aunt who married the rich widower, also a countryman in heart, despite the deleterious influences of the mining (or undermining) West; or of the society gentleman who falls in love unctuously with the well-fleshed rustic sister of the extremely fashionable and wealthy Mrs. Dud.

There is not much complicity in these love-affairs; they all have a happy ending. As for the literary dressing, that is the salvation of the book. Miss Daskam is extremely up-to-date, she knows the foibles of human nature, her style is sparkling and her humor delicious. A graduate of Smith College, she has assimilated the world well and her touch is sure. She has not done anything great, but she has done things not very great most extremely well. The How is almost as important as the What, as far as interest goes.

Americans dearly love writing that is seasoned with clever, witty remarks. Miss Daskam's tale certainly is seasoned. "Mrs. Ranger—you mean the woman who smokes?" says Aunt Julia Trueman to her up-to-date niece. "For heaven's sake, Aunt Jude, do not speak of her as if she smoked for a living," retorted Carolyn.

AGAIN A ZENDA STORY.

THE TRAITORS. By E. Phillips Oppenheim. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 344 pp. Price, $1.50. Dodd, Mead & Co.

EVERY conspicuously successful book serves as a prototype for many others. Long ago "Robinson Crusoe" was imitated so many times that "Robinsonades" became a term applied to an entire class of books. In those days the number of books published was comparatively small, and the imitation of any was conspicuous. To-day the compiling of book statistics is not so simple, and it would be difficult to ascertain just how many books are the progeny of "The Prisoner of Zenda." Certainly a large number of books owe their inspiration to Mr. Hawkins's tale. The writers have fairly covered the map of Europe with tiny principalities and duelings, and then set the poor heir to the throne to fighting to keep the trivial kingdom which the author gave him.

The structure of these stories is very simple. In a mountainous country, snugly tucked in between the boundaries of two or three European Powers, lies the little realm of Who-knows-where. Its legitimate ruler is a brave young man; but he has enemies. Usually his country harbors one or more dangerous adventuresses, and there is too often a treacherous minister of state. Moreover, the Powers are casting greedy eyes upon the tiny kingdom, and it becomes speedily evident that this monarch, so sore beset, needs friends. He finds one in the brave young Anglo-Saxon who knew and loved the king when he was traveling in Europe *incognito.* From Zenda down, it has been one of the strict rules of the game that the close companion of the king must be an Englishman or an American. He stays by the king until the latter is vanquished or is firmly settled on his throne again.

Such is the guileless plot of the Zenda books. Such, in broad lines, is the plot of "The Traitors," which is a very good Zenda book indeed. The story runs along swimmingly and does not give the reader time to suspect where he has read it all before. The detail is as new as the plot is old; and Americans can not but be pleased to have the king marry an American lady, and to have her father, a capitalist, open up the natural resources of this picturesque but backward country. So when we go to visit Theos (we had almost said Puritania), we may be sure that the railways will be all they should be, and that we will find all modern improvements in the hotels.

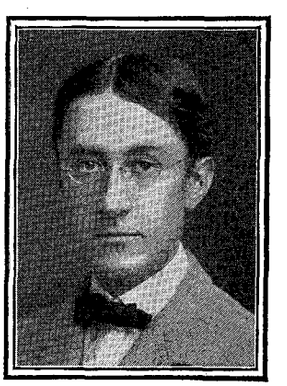
After all, because a thing has been done well once, that is no reason for not doing it again. "Prince Otto" did not keep Mr. Hawkins from writing "The Prisoner of Zenda," and simply because the latter is a better book than "The Traitor," one need not quarrel with Mr. Oppenheim. His book is a good one of its kind, and will serve to pass an idle hour or two amusingly.

A MODERN DUMAS.

THE GRAY CLOAK. By Harold MacGrath. Cloth, 5 x 7 in., 463 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs, Merrill & Co.

WHOEVER loves a story for the story's sake must perforce read this book with delight, for Dumas himself has hardly outdone it in dash, movement, change of scene, and situation. The scene opens in Paris during the sway of Anne of Austria and Mazarin. The plot grows out of the gray cloak of the Chevalier Paul de Cêvennes, son of the redoubtable Marquis de Périgny, which has been found or stolen by an enemy, who, disguised in it, impersonates Paul, enters the house of a nobleman, possesses himself of a paper of immense importance, especially to the young wife of the aged nobleman, and, while trying to escape with the precious paper, kills the nobleman. De Cêvennes knows nothing of the encounter, but, owing to his cloak, pays the penalty and is condemned to banishment from Paris by order of Mazarin.

The plot seems simple enough, but the complications growing out of it are manifold. Paul is already in love with the newly made widow without knowing that she has ever been a wife. He has met her only *incognito.* The man who fraudulently wore his cloak is also a suitor for her hand. Court life, gambling, dueling, intriguing, unfold themselves galore. Scenes shift from Paris to the country and thence to America, or, rather, New France, where gay courtiers and high-born ladies mingle with and manipulate Indians and Jesuits alike.



HAROLD MACGRATH.

It is a book that takes one altogether out of the ruts of every-day life, dispenses with reality, and plunges into a life such as in all probability never did exist, a life where valor seems almost a drug in the market, where human life counts for naught, where devil-may-care conduct and hair-breadth escapes abound, and where a rapier point is the most fitting reply to every opponent—a mad world, where religion and immorality went hand in hand, where women were game to be hunted, and where intrigue and finesse were the best weapons. Yet, withal, it is a merry, invigorating world in which to live for a couple of hours, in a book, provided the reader is not a stickler for strict accuracy concerning historic personages and does not insist upon verisimilitude to life.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEWS OF AMERICAN WAYS.

BUSINESS AND LOVE. Hugues Le Roux. Cloth, 5 x 7¼ in., 302 pp. Price, $1.20. Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. HUGUES LE ROUX, who delivered a number of lectures here in French, tells us in this book what he thinks of our ways of making money and of making love. He writes with perfect candor, and a good deal of what he says will be indorsed by Americans who are thoughtful, broad, and intelligent. His frequent comparison of American conditions with French ones is needlessly reiterated; but it is undoubtedly true that if we could take a little from the French and they a little from us it would be for the improvement of each nation.

He says: "France is one of the countries where people flirt the least; for us, there are two domains, love and conversation. The exchange of ideas with a woman, *tête-à-tête,* is the greatest possible pleasure. . . . One meets in Parisian salons quantities of married men

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whose wives are not present. What one never sees is the woman alone." Widows and divorced women are rarely seen in society, and one never meets "those who are no longer young girls and who are not yet old maids." "French society does not admit the existence of the unmarried woman; it is impossible for her to penetrate anywhere." Of course, therefore, the independence of American women, especially the unmarried ones, and more especially of "the girls," impressed him very strongly. At his first dinner-party, which was at a Fifth Avenue house, he remarks that "nothing, either in appearance or manner, was an indication whether the fine-looking creatures who came into the American salon were young girls or married women." He addresses one of these doubtful ones as "Madame," thinking it more polite, and she sets him right. Then she adds: "In France, if you are over twenty-five, if you are not a monstrosity, if you look like a woman of the world, people can not accept the idea of your not being married. Is it so very improper to be unmarried in France?"

This led to M. Le Roux's writing her a letter later, in which he sets forth voluminously that woman's end is marriage and maternity. All of which will show how ready this Frenchman was to get impressions, and pretty strong ones, of American men and women, and notably in the important fields of "Business" and "Love." He does not like the individualism which pervades here, and a good many Americans will agree with him that it is pushed too far: that women and children are allowed too much prominence and domination. "This worship of self, raised to the standard of a moral principle, is the outcome of the absolute independence wherein the American girl is brought up by her family."

M. Le Roux thinks the women colleges are subversive of the proper end of woman, the aforesaid marriage and maternity. He speaks of "the third sex," here and elsewhere, as a "monstrosity." He is not enamored of "the business woman." He says: "I distinguished a variety of the human 'species' peculiar to America. This strange animal is known as 'the business woman.' She is not the offshoot of a new lineage, but a hybrid, sterile like the mule." Which shows that this lecturing Frenchman expresses himself candidly and feels strongly.

There is no special value to this work for Americans. M. Le Roux says nothing which is not well known by ourselves, tho Americans have become used to it, and he has brought a good deal of freshness to the consideration of our characteristics and national traits.

A DRAMATIC EPISODE IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

HISTORIC HIGHWAYS OF AMERICA. Vol. IV. Braddock's Road and Three Relative Papers. By Archer Butler Hulbert. Cloth, 12mo, 213 pp. Price, $2.50. With maps and illustrations.

"THE French were invariably defeated by the British on this continent," says Mr. Hulbert, "because the British overcame natural obstacles to which the French were content to trust as insurmountable." The French made a league with the Alleghenies; but Washington, Braddock, and Forbes conquered the Alleghenies. Few roads ever cost so much as Braddock's Road; few roads ever promised so little at first and later played so impressive a part in the development of any continent.

Braddock was a lieutenant-colonel of the line and a major in the Foot-Guards; tho born in Ireland not Irish, for neither Irish nor Scot nor Roman Catholic could aspire to the meanest rank in the Foot-Guards; on the field a dare-devil, in private life dissolute; in temper, "a very Iroquois" for brutality, according to Walpole; but "never insolent to his *inferiors*," according to himself. Nevertheless he was for forty-three years in the service of the famous Coldstream Guards, and was a survivor of bloody Dettingen, Culloden, Fontenoy, and Bergen-ap-Zoom; "and with all his brutality," wrote Walpole, "when he was stationed at Gibraltar in 1753, he made himself adored."

One has but to read the blind and bungling "instructions" with which Braddock was hampered at the outset by the King and the Duke of Cumberland to accept the pathetically indignant conclusion of this American historian, that few men have ever suffered more disastrously in reputation and in person because of the failures, misconceptions, and shortcomings of others than the man who received those orders and bravely tried to obey them. A friend of Braddock, writing of the General's last night in London, says: "He told me he should never see me again, for he was going with a handful of men to conquer whole nations, by cutting their way through unknown woods." It was the man who was sent to lay out a continuous graveyard who shaped it into an imperial highway; intrepid and capable, he did it with an insufficient and half-mutinous army, made up of drafts of the most worthless in some Irish regiments, "who, if they had not been in the army, would probably have been in Bridewell."

Tho lost in the Alleghenies, the old road and all its eventful days mirror impressively "the social advance of the western empire to which it led." Its first mission was to bind, as with a straggling cincture, the East and the West. There was not an hour throughout the Revolutionary struggle when the knowledge of the Great West which was to be theirs was not a potent inspiration to the faltering colonies. Braddock's Road broke the league the French had made with the Alleghenies; "it was the first important material structure in this New West, so soon to be filled with the sons of those who had hewn it out."

FRENCH HISTORY BY A REPUBLICAN PATRIOT.

CONTEMPORARY FRANCE. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated by John Charles Tarver, M.A. With portraits. Vol. I. (1870–1873). Cloth, 5¾ x 9 in., xv.–696 pp. Price, $3.75. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

STILL comparatively young in the great world of politics and letters, M. Hanotaux, chiefly known as the Minister of Foreign Affairs who smoothed the path of diplomacy in that troubled period which included hostilities between Turkey and Greece, and between Spain and the United States, and whose career as historian and biographer derived a luminous distinction from his "Life of Cardinal Richelieu," which won for him the Gobert prize, the highest honor in the gift of the French Academy—M. Hanotaux, by this signally important contribution to modern history, takes his place, justly, in the front rank of French historians, along with Guizot, De Tocqueville, and Thiers.

For the heart and mind of the author, his task and its formidable responsibilities begin with the war of 1870 and its immediate consequences—when he was but sixteen and his generation was barely emerging from childhood. He has *seen* what he describes. He came to Paris to begin his studies, some months after the Commune, his conscience matured and tutored by many cruel spectacles. The mind of the man has applied itself to the solution of the problems which had confronted the youth: Whence the greatness of France in the past? Whence her appalling disasters and defeat? Whence the forces that must stir her in her approaching resurrection? Every day the Democracy is required to solve the greatest problems, "not remembering that they have been raised a hundred times already, and that the answer was given, by itself, only yesterday." M. Hanotaux would call a halt, that the Democracy may have time for reflection, "to consider its own deeds and doings which, in proportion as they are left behind, become history." On the threshold of his great task, M. Hanotaux compels the respect and confidence of his reader by his impressive attitude of manliness, blended with that genuine modesty which is inseparable from literary conscientiousness and fidelity. "There could be no question of parting company with myself," he says; "my life says plainly enough that in political matters, which are the chief subject of history, I have taken sides; I am a Republican." But his exalted patriotic ideals are his safeguard against the snares of a partizan perversion, a disqualifying strabismus.

GABRIEL HANOTAUX.

In much of his historic portraiture, M. Hanotaux reveals happy strokes of epigrammatic characterization, which are often not less diverting by their wit than luminous by their fidelity; Louis Napoleon, for example, whose sallow face—to which the pointed beard and moustache imparted an air of artificial "make-up"—is impassive; the colorless glance defying interpretation; the deliberate calm of his whole person failing to conceal the dominant uneasiness." A reduced copy of his great prototype; . . . but the one had genius, the other ingenuity; the one had created the legend, the other followed in it. "And if the careers are to this extent alike, the reason is that the Napoleonic ideal has become a second nature for the son of the Queen of Holland"—Hortense, the Muse of the Beauharnais, "the fair Bonapartist"—a woman of action, a woman with a head. Already, in 1831, she foresaw 1848. Turning over a Napoleonic maxim with the happy confidence of an entirely feminine Machiavelli, she writes to her sons: "Be always on the watch! Be the friend of everybody! It is so easy to win the affections of the People; it has the simplicity of a child. If it sees that it is the object of our concern, it lets us do what we please. It is always Johnny Goodfellow."

Very picturesque, very vivid, is M. Hanotaux's panorama of the effects of the invasion in the Provinces: the coming of the Uhlans, with their long mantles, their lances, and carbines—little bands, furtive and inquisitorial; the trot of their horses on the deserted road, the demand for quarters, the smile of servility, the promiscuity, "fury in the heart, and the cup of shame." The mocking whistle of the fife, the dull roll of drums, spikes of helmets, and the *Wacht-am-Rhein!* "The men all gone; first the soldiers, then the reserves, the recruits, the francs-tireurs. . . ." Mothers brooding over their tall boys, wondering if they, too, must be taken to-morrow. And no news from Paris; nobody knew what had become of her.

The present volume comprises, along with the administration of Thiers, the end of the German war, the Peace Negotiations, the Commune, the Constitutional Crisis, the Debates in the National Assembly, and the Liberation of the Territory. There are to be four volumes in all, "to follow one another in quick succession."

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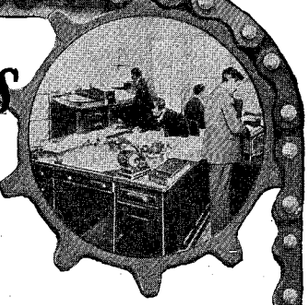
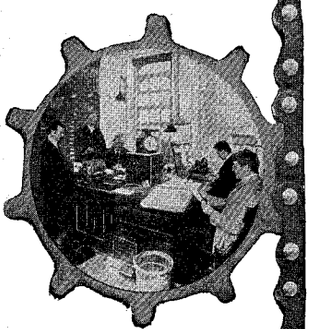
SYSTEM the Endless Chain



System is the chain that moves the cogs of business—that moves them smoothly—swiftly—surely. You start the system going and each and every cog responds. Does your business run smoothly? Does your system prevent wasteful errors? This page describes some of the practical helps that are necessary to a perfectly systematized, smooth-running business. Read this page carefully. A convenient coupon at the lower right-hand corner will bring you more detailed information.



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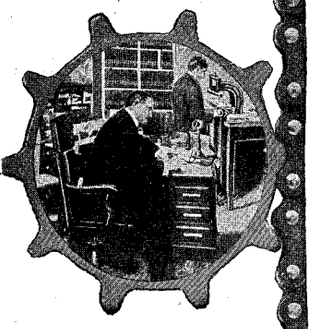

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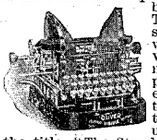

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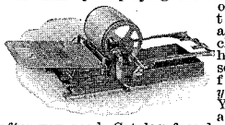

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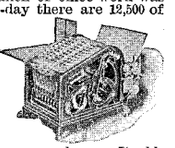

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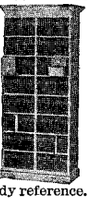

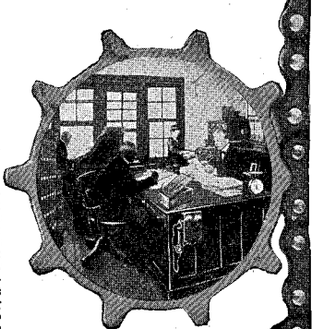

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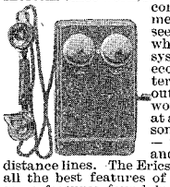

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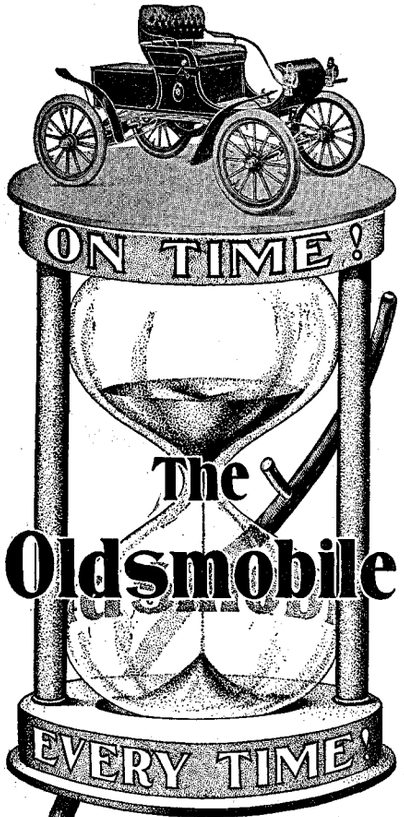

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"Washington Irving: His Life and Work."—A brochure. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"My Friend Annabel Lee."—Mary McLane. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

"The Irish in the Revolution and the Civil War."—J. C. O'Connell, Germantown, Pa., $1.)

"Bachelor Bigotries."—(Elder & Co., San Francisco, $1.)

"Practical Journalism."—E. L. Shuman. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Anthony Wayne."—John R. Spears. (D. Appleton & Co., $1 net.)

"American Railway Transportation."—Emory R. Johnson. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Shadow of Victory."—Myrtle Reed. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"The Mysteries of Mithra."—Franz Cumont. (Open Court Publishing Company, $1.50 net.)

"A History of Arabic Literature."—Clement Huart. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25 net.)

"The Career Triumphant."—Henry B. Boone. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."—John Fox. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Central Europe."—Joseph Partsch. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"History of Johnny Quae Genus."—A new edition. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Five Colonial Families."—By Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray E. Poole, in two volumes. (M. E. Poole, Ithaca, N. Y., $20.)

CURRENT POETRY

Night Travel.

By ARTHUR STRINGER.

O near lights, and far lights,
And every light a home!
And how they gladden, sadden us,
Who late and early roam!

But sad lights and glad lights,
By flash and gleam we speed
Across the darkness to a light
We love, and know, and need!

—In September *Smart Set.*

The Mother.

By EDWARD WRIGHT.

She sends her wild and noisy swarm
Of children out of sight to play,
Careless, it seems, of any harm
That might befall them on their way.

But she has weaker lives to rear—
Babes at her breast and at her knee—
And toiling on, unmoved by fear,
She lets her children wander free.

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This Fleece of Comfort and Health absorbs perspiration and prevents a chill, at the same time allowing the skin to breathe easily and naturally. Wearing **Wright's Health Underwear** means freedom from colds and better health generally. Wright's costs no more than ordinary underwear.

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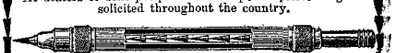

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Untended in the rain and sun,
They fight and play and dream and roam,
Till, tired and listless, one by one
With lagging feet they make for home.

And there, forgetting grief and mirth,
Into their mother's arms they creep;
And on the cool, soft breast of Earth
Her weary children fall asleep.

—In the London *Speaker*.

To-Day.

By VENITA SEIBERT.

O thou, close-wrapped, a goddess in disguise!
It needs but one determined, fearless stroke
To tear aside thy gray and homely cloak,
When lo! like splendid lamps shine thy deep eyes
On him who has the gift to recognize.
To-morrow's beauty pales beside thy face
And Yesterday sinks to her rightful place,
Forgotten stars that fade at thy sunrise!

To-morrow is a dream, she is not mine,
And Yesterday is dead and tearwet clay,—
But thou, born new each morn, deathless, divine,
Thou rulest life and fate, O great To-day!
For to the door of Opportunity
Thou and thou only holdest forth the key.

—In September *McClure's Magazine*.

PERSONALS.

The Orator and the Cheerful Chairman.—Beriah Wilkins, now the owner of the Washington *Post*, was once a member of Congress from an Ohio district. Mr. Wilkins is not an orator and rarely makes speeches. *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) relates one of his political experiences:

During his campaign he was notified to come to a small town on the edge of his district to attend a meeting. A noted spellbinder had been secured, and Mr. Wilkins was expected to be there and shake hands and show himself.

When Wilkins arrived at the village he was horror-stricken to find the spellbinder had missed his train and would not be there.

"Come right up to the hall," said the chairman of the delegation that met him. "There is a big crowd there and they are getting anxious to hear some talking."

Wilkins went up in fear and trembling. He was introduced and talked for fifteen minutes. He started to sit down, but the chairman motioned him to continue. He went on for another quarter of an hour, and by that time had told all he knew or ever expected to know that was of interest to his audience.

Then he dropped into his chair. The man who was presiding came cheerfully forward and said: "We have heard our candidate. Now, if there is anybody present who can make a speech we shall be glad to hear him."

Harte Received the Appointment.—When Bret Harte was connected with *The Overland Monthly*, says the San Francisco *Argonaut*, an un-

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.50		146	324	806	2,588
1.00		293	650	1,614	5,177
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Anybody who can write on a typewriter,
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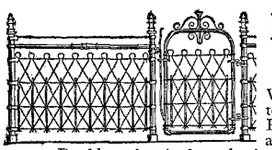

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KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

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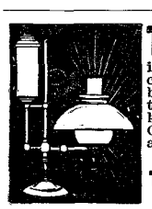
usually destructive earthquake visited San Francisco and its immediate vicinity in October, 1868. Several persons were killed and much destruction was wrought in many parts of the city.

As soon as the first panic at this disturbance had subsided, and while lesser shocks were still quaking the earth, some of the leading business men of San Francisco organized themselves into a sort of vigilance committee, and visited all the newspaper offices, strictly enjoined that the story of the earthquake be treated with conservatism and understatement—it would injure California if Eastern people were frightened away by exaggerated reports of *el temblor*—and a similar censorship was exercised over the press despatches sent out from San Francisco at that time. This greatly amused Bret Harte, who had been overlooked in this supervision of local intelligence. In his "Etc." in the November number of *The Overland*, he treated the topic jocularly, saying that, according to the daily papers, the earthquake would have suffered serious damage if the people had only known it was coming. Harte's lightsome pleasantry excited the wrath of some of the solid men of San Francisco, and when, not long after that, it was proposed to establish a chair of recent literature in the University of California and invite Bret Harte to occupy it, one of the board of regents, whose word was a power in the land, temporarily defeated the scheme by swearing roundly that a man who had derided the dispute between the earthquake and the newspapers should never have his support for a professorship. Subsequently, however, this difficulty was overcome, and Harte received his appointment.

Pius X. Smokes.—Pius X. smokes, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Pope to make use of tobacco in this form. Says a writer in the New York *Tribune:*

"Both Leo XIII. and Pius IX. were wont to indulge in snuff, but no pontiff has ever until now been known to smoke cigars, like the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter. Indeed, his pronounced fondness for the fragrant weed is a subject of no little concern to those prelates and dignitaries of the court of the Vatican who regard any breach of etiquette as something akin to a sin. For among the Italian clergy smoking by those in holy orders is rather discountenanced, and when Pius X. was Patriarch of Venice, his cheerful disregard of their ethics in the matter was wont to disconcert the clerical members of his household, their uneasiness being increased by the fact that the particular brand affected by the Patriarch was that of an exceedingly cheap and to foreigners somewhat unpalatable cigar bearing the name of that Italian statesman, Cavour, who, while regarded as the founder of the unity of Italy, is looked upon at the Vatican as the originator of that policy which culminated in the loss by the Holy See of its temporal possessions.

"If I call attention to this fact, it is because it goes to confirm the assertion frequently made since the last conclave that Pius X. is the most human Pope who has occupied the chair of St. Peter in modern times, and also because it will tend to create a fresh bond of sympathy between the Holy Father and those numerous members of the Roman Catholic clergy in this country who see no harm in seeking solace and innocent enjoyment in a cigar, or even in a pipe. It will certainly relieve their minds to know that there is no danger whatsoever of Pius X. reissuing the bull against the use of tobacco sent forth by Pope Urban VIII."



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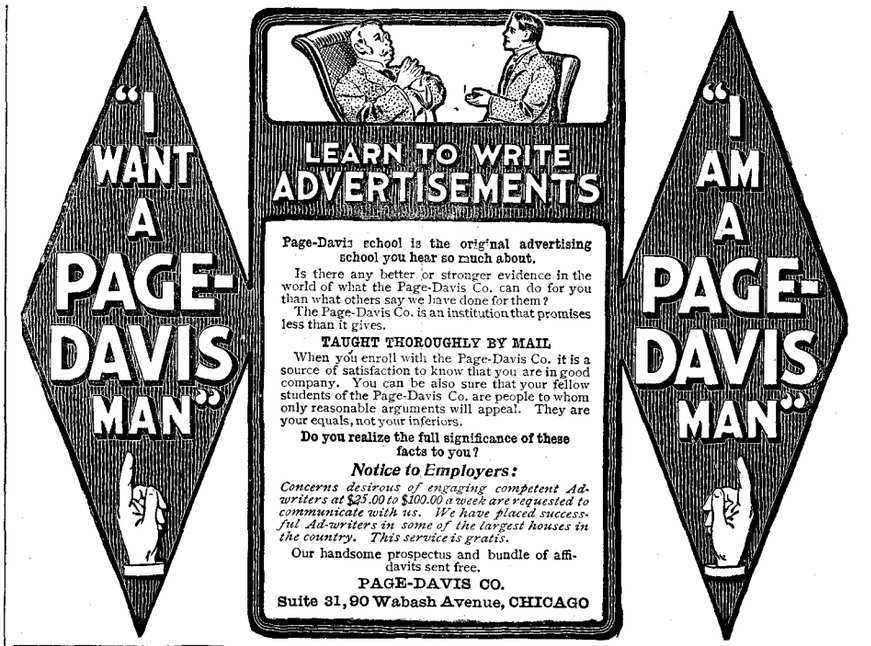

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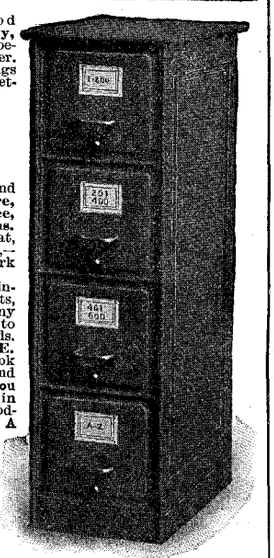

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THE INDELIBLE PENCIL.

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These are first-mortgage gold bonds (of which we own the entire issue) of various Gas, Water, Electric Light and Traction companies. In each case the trust mortgage is held by a trust company of high financial standing, and there is full assurance of the legality of its issue. The properties are located in flourishing cities, and under capable and experienced management show a steady growth and larger increase in earnings each year. The bonds draw 5 per cent.—payable semi-annually; are of $500 and $1000 denomination; sell at par, and are accompanied by a liberal bonus of stock. These are high-grade investment offerings, bearing our full recommendation. Complete prospectus will be sent on request.

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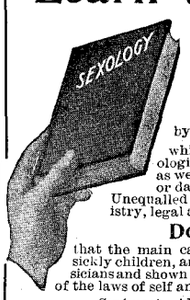

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Economical.—FIRST FARMER: "Did they hev fire-escapes at the hotel where ye slept, Zeke?"

SECOND FARMER: "No; but it was the most eckernomical tavern I ever seen."

FIRST FARMER: "In what way, Zeke?"

SECOND FARMER: "Why, they had a rope hanging in every room so that you could commit suicide without wastin' the gas."—Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph.*

Another Reader.—"Scribbles, the poet, now has twice the number of readers he had before."

"[illegible] Whom did he marry?"—*Life.*

A Tramp's Revenge.—"Say, boss, have you got a quarter?"

"No, I haven't."

"You look it."—Brooklyn *Life.*

On the Sabbath.—"Tommy! stop that noise, and come here to me," said Mrs. Phamley. "Do you know whose day this is?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Tommy, promptly.

"Whose is it?"

"Bridget's. Mary Ann was out last Sunday."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Supplying the Dust.—The other day a small boy, aged four, was alternately beating a rug with all his might and looking up at the sky with rapt attention. "What are you doing, Charles?" his mother said. "Oh, I'm just sending up some dust to God, so he can make some new people!" was the reply.—San Francisco *Argonaut.*

Nothing Doing.—FOREMAN (to sweeper, who is leaning on his broom and gazing into blank space): "What are you doing, Williams?"

WILLIAMS: "Helping Gooley, sir."

FOREMAN (walking down aisle and seeing Gooley's smutty face emerging from under a bench): "What are you doing, Gooley?"

GOOLEY: "Nothing, sir."—*Mary H. Northend* in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Bull.—PATSY: "Mom, won't yer gimme me candy, now?"

MRS. CASEY: "Didn' oi tell ye oi wouldn' give ye anny at all if ye didn't kape still?"

PATSY: "Yes'm, but——"

MRS. CASEY: "Well, the longer ye kape still the sooner ye'll get it."—Philadelphia *Press.*

Strap-Hangers.—RODRICK: "The paper says there are microbes clinging to the straps in the street-cars."

VAN ALBERT: "H'm! I never knew microbes were so much like human beings."—Chicago *News.*

Bound to Learn.—"That proud dad over there ought to buy his baby an auto."

"Silly! The child can't even walk yet!"

"I know; but that's the quickest way to teach him how."—*Puck.*

Another Advertisement.—The Artificial Nature Company. All the discomforts of camping

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Non-Speculative Investments Yielding 5%

THIS Company affords the security of the highest class real estate mortgage, without the annoyance of collecting interest and supervising the mortgaged properties. Our loans are made upon choice real estate worth 60 per cent. more than amount of mortgage, employing

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out without leaving town. Wood ticks and red ants always in stock. Green vegetables thoroughly wilted and on short notice. Condensed milk, with ptomains developed while you wait. We guarantee to make you as tired as a two-weeks' vacation, and at half the expense.—*Puck.*

An Angel Child.—The children were playing funeral, and Johnnie, our four-year-old-boy, was chosen as the one to be buried. He was placed in a hammock and taken to the supposed grave on the children's shoulders. Grouped about the spot, the children began to sing. Johnnie joined in lustily.

"Stop!" said Mary; "you must not sing. You are dead."

"Oh, no!" was Johnnie's answer, "I'm an angel up in heaven."—*Mary H. Northend*, in *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 31.—Turkish atrocities in Macedonia continue, and the feeling in Sofia is that war between Turkey and Bulgaria is inevitable and imminent.

September 1.—Two thousand Bulgarians are reported killed in an engagement with Turks in the district of Smilero.

September 3.—Fighting between Turks and Macedonians occurs at Dambeni, with heavy losses on both sides.

September 5.—Advices from Constantinople indicate that the situation in regard to war with Bulgaria is graver, and that hostilities may begin at any moment.

September 6.—Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian Cabinet decide to preserve neutrality in Macedonian affairs, and strict measures to prevent a rupture with Turkey are adopted.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 31.—Lord Salisbury is buried at Hatfield, England.

Harsh injustice is being meted out to those foreigners in Venezuela who present claims against that country.

At a state dinner in Vienna King Edward announces the appointment of Emperor Francis Joseph to be a field-marshal in the British army.

September 1.—The court which is to decide Venezuela claims meets at The Hague and discusses the method of procedure.

M. von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, issues orders to governors to prevent Zionist meetings, or the collection of Zionist funds, and directing that a close watch be kept on schools and institutions where Hebrew is taught.

September 2.—A loan of $250,000 is authorized for the relief of Jamaica.

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HON. B. B. ODELL, Governor of New York:

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CYRUS NORTHROP, President of University of Minnesota:

"The story commands unflagging interest in the development of its plot, and yet the plot is not the most essential or the most attractive part of the work. The daily acts of unselfishness performed by a soul purified and ennobled by suffering are even more striking than the plot."

GORGO

A ROMANCE OF OLD ATHENS

By CHARLES K. GAINES, Ph.D.,
Professor of Greek in St. Lawrence University.

GORGO is the naive and captivating heroine, naming the book, beloved by Theramenes, the Athenian, whose stormy career in politics, love, and war furnishes the motive of the tale. The story is laid in a period covering the time of the great Peloponnesian conflict, and abounds in striking war pictures. Conspicuous historic figures of the time, such as Socrates and Alcibiades, are delineated in a manner singularly lifelike.

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Readers of THE LITERA

A report on the Venezuelan Court of Arbitration is submitted to the Powers; it is expected that work on the cases will begin about October 1.

September 3.—The Alaskan Boundary Commission holds its first session at the British Foreign Office; briefs are exchanged.

English yachtsmen express the opinion that no further attempt would be made to send a challenger after the *America's* cup; sympathy is felt for Sir Thomas Lipton.

King Edward leaves Vienna for England.

September 4.—A plot to kill all the conspirators who took part in the recent murder of King Alexander of Servia is discovered, and arrests are made.

September 5.—Brigands attack a convoy in Algiers, and several officers and soldiers are reported killed.

September 6.—Great excitement prevails in Belgrade, Servia, and there are rumors of cabinet changes; King Peter returns to the capital, and uses his influence to conciliate the opposing army factions.

Domestic.

POSTAL AND INDIAN LAND SCANDALS.

September 2.—Attorney-General Knox starts an investigation of alleged abuses by officers in the Indian Territory under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

September 3.—Postmaster-General Payne calls for reports on the case of Louis Kempner, the postal official accused of smuggling through the mails. Mr. Payne hopes to have the investigation completed by October 1.

September 4.—The federal grand jury in Washington adjourns without making its report on the postal cases.

September 6.—Secretary Hitchcock makes public correspondence between himself and President Garrett of the Indian Rights Association, in which it is shown that reforms of abuses in the sale of Indian lands were begun before Mr. Garrett's complaints were made.

THE YACHT RACES.

September 3.—The *Reliance* gains her third victory over *Shamrock III.*; the *Shamrock* fails to finish, having lost its course in the dense fog. This race ends the series and the *America's* cup remains here.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

August 31.—The trial of the millionaire directors of the North New Jersey Street Railway Company on the charge of manslaughter, as a result of the death of nine children on their line last February, begins at Newark, N. J.

Chekib Bey, the Turkish Minister, confers with Secretary Hay about the situation in his country.

September 1.—A despatch received from the Turkish Government states that the shot supposed to have been fired at Vice-Consul Magelssen was fired in the air by a wedding-party.

Four collieries are shut down at Shamokin, Pa., on account of the overstocked coal-market.

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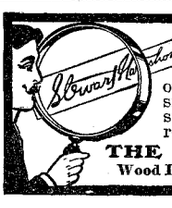

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Samuel Parks, the convicted walking-delegate, is released from Sing Sing on $10,000 bail, pending an appeal from conviction.

September 2.—An insane man, carrying a revolver, is arrested at Oyster Bay while trying to get to the President.

In an address in Chicago, Secretary Shaw suggests a plan to give elasticity to the currency, and declares in favor of subsidies for new American steamship lines, which would create foreign trade.

September 3.—The State Department makes public an outline of the case the United States will present to the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

The indicted trolley officials, on trial for manslaughter in Newark, are acquitted.

September 4.—Minister Leishman cables from Constantinople that various governments have landed marines there to protect the embassies; the *Brooklyn* and *San Francisco* arrive at Beirut.

September 5.—J. S. Dean, United States district-attorney for Kansas, is ordered by the Department of Justice in Washington to begin proceedings against the coal trust in that State.

Three years' leave of absence is granted to Commander Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., to make another attempt to reach the North Pole.

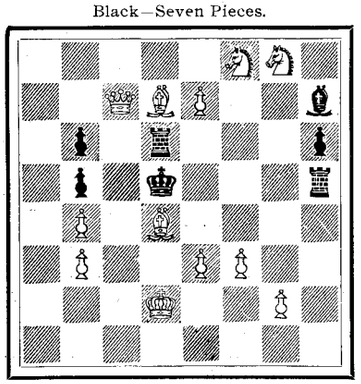
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 861.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by WALTER PULITZER.

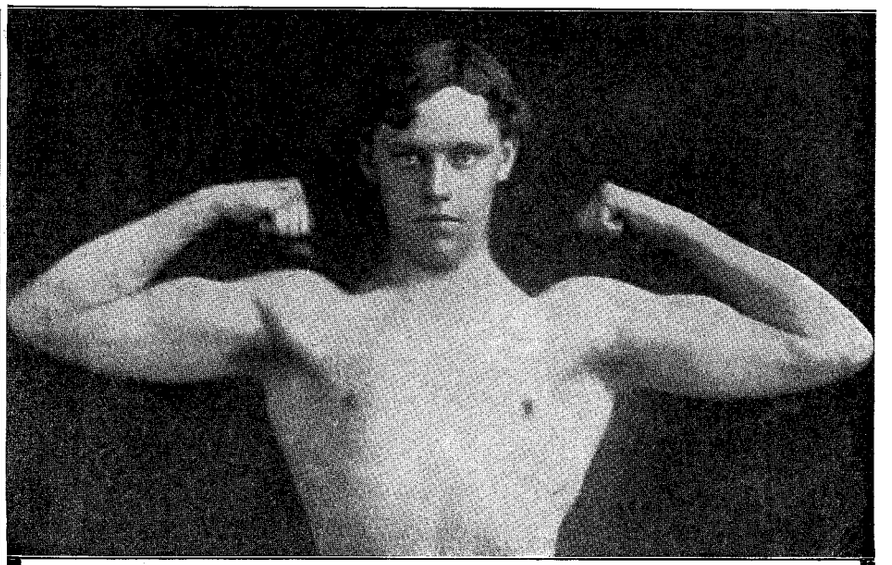
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

5 S S 1; 2 Q B P 2 b; 1 p 1 r 3 p; 1 p 1 k 3 r; 1 P 1 B 4; 1 P 2 P P 2; 3 K 2 P 1; 8.

White mates in two moves.



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If the nerves lack vitality the organism fails to functionate properly, mental, physical, and genital inability ensuing.

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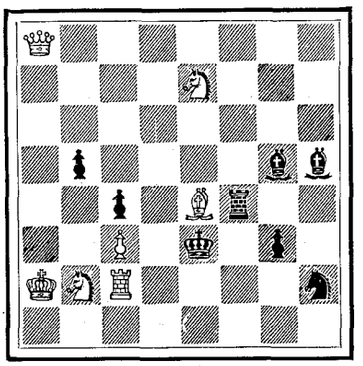
Problem 862.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by GUSTAV A. BARTH.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q 7; 4 S 3; 8; 1 p 4 b b; 2 p 1 B r 2; 2 P 1 k 1 p 1; K S R 4 s; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The following 2-er, by Mr. Nils Nelson, who has taken an interest in THE LITERARY DIGEST Chess Department, got all the way from Minnesota to Philadelphia, and was published in *The Ledger*. We are sorry that we haven't room for a diagram, but it has such a very fine key that we give it, especially for our beginners in problem-solving:

8; 2 K 5; 4 S 1 b R; 3 k 1 p 2; 4 R P 2; 8; 1 b P P 4; 7 Q.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 853,	Key-move:	R—K 2.
No. 854,	"	K—R 7.
No. 855,	"	B—R sq.
No. 856,	"	P—K 3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; H. A. Seller, Denver; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; the Rev. W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; the Rev. H. W. Powell, Santa Clara, Cal.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Col.

853: "Mack," Parsons, Kan.; Miss Agnes O'Brien, San Francisco; "Veritas," Poughkeepsie; J. I. H., San Francisco.

853, 855: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. J. L. Cardoza, Brooklyn; Z. G., Detroit; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.

855: Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. H. W. Miller, Kansas City, Mo.; J. G. Overholser, Anamoose, N. D.; C. W. Showalter, Washington, D.C.; Dr. A. F. Fuchs, Loyal, Wis.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.

855, 856: R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.

Comments (853): "Brilliant, but uneconomical"—G.D.; "Key is easy, mates are difficult"—F. S. F.; "Superb"—J. G. L.; "A beautiful twin to 851" J. H. S.; "Not as hard as 851, but for style can't be beat"—H. A. S.; "Beautiful"—"Mack"; "Very simple"—"Veritas"; "Well deserves an especial prize for the ingenuity by which alternate keys are frustrated"—W. R. C.

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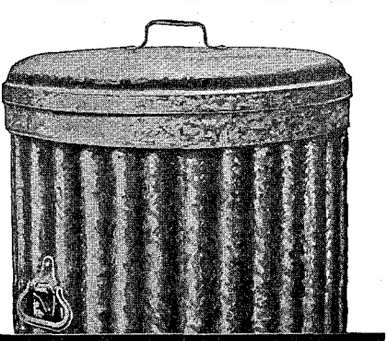

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ample"—J. H. S.; "A gem"—H. A. S.; "One of the best"—E. B. K.

855: "Mediocre"—G. D.; "Pretty"—F. S. F.; "A fine specimen of Holland Dykes"—J. G. L.; "Fine; but hardly ranks with author's best"—J. H. S., "A true Van Dyk"—E. B. K.; "Good for Van. Family-group very interesting"—"23"; A gem of originality and precision, with the national neatness"—W. R. C.; "Good key, fine construction"—D. H. W.

856: "Interesting variations"—G. D.; "Among the best and most difficult"—F. S. F.; "Great"—W. R.; "Bothered me a good deal. The play of the Pawns is very fine"—H. H. P.

In addition to those reported, Miss A. O'B. got 847; Dr. E. B. K., 847, 848; E. A. K., 848; Dr. J. L. C., 849; G. C. Spencer, Greenwich, Conn.; Z. G., 851; "Chess-Club," 851, 842.

The Rice Gambit.

THE LASKER-TSCHIGORIN GAMES.

THIRD GAME.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q—B 2	P—K B 4
2 P—K B 4	P x P	18 Kt—Q 2	P—Kt 4
3 Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	19 R—K sq	Q—B 2
4 P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	20 R—K 5	B—K 3
5 Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	21 Kt—K 4	B—B 5
6 B—B 4	P—Q 4	22 B x B	Q x B
7 P x P	B—Q 3	23 Kt—Q 6	Q—B 8
8 Castles	B x Kt	24 R—K 7	Kt—Q 2
9 R—K sq	Q—K 2	25 R x Kt	R—B 3
10 P—B 3	P—B 6	26 Q-Kt 3 ch	K—R sq
11 P—Q 4	Kt—K 5	27 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt 2
12 R x Kt	B—R 7 ch	28 Kt—K 5 ch	K—R sq
13 K x B	Q x R	29 Kt-B 7 ch	K—Kt 2
14 P—K Kt 3	Castles	30 Kt-Q 8 ch	K—R sq
15 B—B 4	P—Q B 3	31 Kt-B 7 ch	
16 B—Q 3	Q x P (Q 5)	Drawn.	

The first eight moves make the Rice Gambit.

Notice White's 21st move. If Black plays 21.., P x Kt, 22 R—Kt 5 ch, etc.

Black's 24th was really forced, as White threatened B—K 5.

After White's 28th the Draw is forced.

FOURTH GAME.

Same as above for fourteen moves.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
15 B—B 4	R—K sq	25 B x Kt	Q x B
16 Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 3	26 Q-Kt 5 ch	B—Kt 3
17 B—B sq	B—B 4	27 Kt—K 5	P—B 7
18 Kt—B 4	Kt—Q 2	28 B—Kt 2	P—K R 3
19 B x P	Kt—B 3	29 Q x R P(a)	R x Kt
20 Kt—K 5	Q—R 3	30 P x R	Q x K P (b)
21 P—B 4	Q—K 6	31 R—K B sq	P—Kt 6
22 Q—B sq	Q—B 7 ch	32 Q—Kt 5	Q x Q
23 K—R sq	Kt—K 5	33 P x Q	K x Kt 2
24 Kt—Q 3	Kt x P ch	34 B-B 3 (c)	B—Q 6
		Resigns.	

(a) Something like a blunder.

(b) Black overlooked the stronger move of B—K 5.

(c) Because Black threatened R—R sq ch.

FIFTH GAME.

Same as first for fourteen moves.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
15 B—B 4	Q—Kt 3	28 K—K sq	P—Kt 6
16 Kt—R 3	P—Q B 3	29 B—K B sq	P—Kt 7
17 Kt—B 2	P x P	30 Q—B 2	K—R sq
18 B x P	Kt—B 3	31 B x P	P x B
19 B—B 4	B—B 4	32 Q—B 6 ch	K—Kt sq
20 Kt—K 3	K R—K sq	33 Q-Kt 5 ch	K—B sq
21 K—Kt sq	Q R—Q sq	34 K—B 2	R—Q 3
22 Q—Kt 3	B—Q 6	35 Q—Q B 5	Q—R 7
23 P—R 5	Q x P	36 R—K Kt sq	P—Kt 3
24 B x B	R x Kt	37 Q—K Kt 5	R—Kt 3
25 B x R	Q—R 6	38 R x P	Q—R 8
26 Q—B 2	Q x P ch	39 R—Kt sq	Q—K 5
27 K—B sq	Q—R 6 ch	40 Q—B 4	Drawn.

White's 16th shows the proper way to develop the Q Kt.

White's 23d, while very smart, looks like a Russian trap, or a sample of Tschigorin's brilliancy, but the Champion of the World had a narrow escape.

SIXTH GAME.

Same as fourth game for fifteen moves.

LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
16 Kt—R 3	B—B 4	20 P x P	P x P
17 Q—O 2	Kt—Q 2	21 Kt—B 7	Q R—B sq
18 B—B sq	B—Kt 3	22 Kt x R	R x Kt
19 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q B 3	23 K—Kt sq	Drawn

A poor game. The Russian either overlooked the loss of the exchange or simply played for a Draw.

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND A GOOD FIGURE

Are More to be Desired Than a Pretty Face

It is a little over one year since I began to teach physical culture by mail, after 12 years of personal experience in prescribing individual work for women. I have never broken faith with my pupils, but have myself dictated every lesson. Were it not that pupils are finishing their courses daily, I could take no new ones. Fully one-third of the pupils who have worked with me this winter have been recommended to me by pupils who worked with me last year. If your vitality is at a low ebb, if you are troubled with any of the so-called chronic ailments—Constipation, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, Sleeplessness; if you are **overly large** and wish to be reduced (and increase your vitality in reducing); if you are thin and want to put on flesh, you can do so by no better means than a course in scientific physical **culture.** My work is not physical exercise alone. Women do not wish an athlete's strength, but that roundness and symmetry which has made woman's form a model for sculptors and painters; and they want that vivacity and force born of a healthful spirit, which Emerson calls "the ecstasy of life." They want perfect health to make them cheerful wives, helpful companions and better friends.

The following extracts from letters from my pupils are on my desk as I write:

"I believe that my lessons are the best investment I have ever made."

"I just read your last advertisement in a January magazine, and from my own experience I know that you claim no more than you accomplish."

"Have **left off my glasses,** and my eyes seem to be all right."

"My **neck** and **chest** are developing finely. I can scarcely believe it is my own neck."

"I used to be so stoop-shouldered; now I carry myself as well as my friends."

"I have not had a **headache** for four weeks. Menstruation painless, and I can apply myself to mental work all day long and not feel tired and nervous. I think I know how to **breathe** now."

"**I sleep all night,** for which I cannot adequately express my thanks."

"Have not had a cold this winter. Have lost 20 pounds in flesh. My friends all note the difference in my size."

"My mother has lost entirely the **rheumatism** which troubled her for so long."

"My **constipation** is entirely relieved."

"My **indigestion** has all gone. I can sit down and eat as I have not done for years."

"My **complexion** is very decidedly clearer and my eyes brighter."

"If the remaining three lessons do me as much good as the first three lessons, you will have done wonders. I am **never tired** now."

"I cannot be thankful enough that I have made a start."

"I am still **well** in the **literal** sense of the word. Not a cold have I had, and never did I enjoy such wonderful health."

Letters similar to the above come to me from my pupils every day.

If you will write me, I will furnish you with names and addresses of women who have been helped with my work, and for ten cents I will send you a little booklet, showing you correct lines of the body in poise and movement. If you need me or wish to know more of my work, I will cheerfully give you all information I can.

SUSANNA COCROFT,

Dept. 226, 57 Washington Street, Chicago.

NOTE—Miss Cocroft is President of the Extension Work in Physical Culture. This position has given her a wide experience in personal work.

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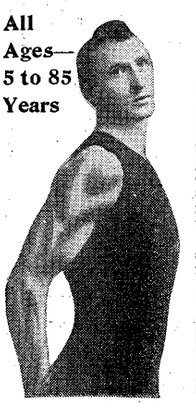

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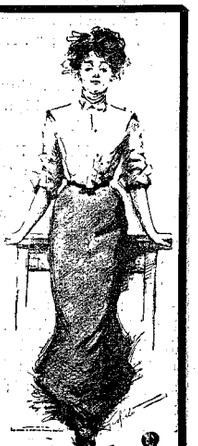

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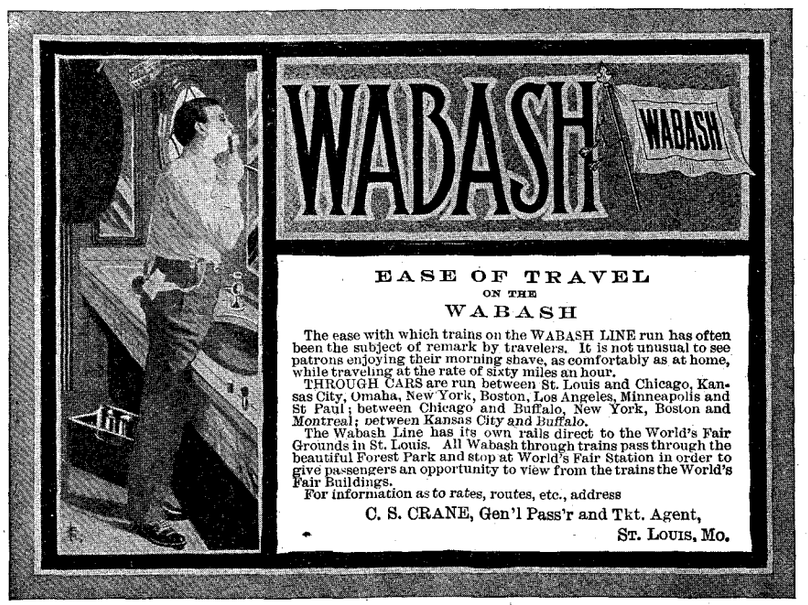

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